MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chroni[redacted]

VOL. III. NO. 255 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1915. CITY P[redacted]

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Oct.				
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11400	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kashgar ..	8000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leaves the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Fushimi Maru..	S. Muradsum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yokoshi Maru..	R Nojiri	4993	6th Nov.	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4025	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru.	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 2,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Cheques for India—G. M. 8062.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	5250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 14th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	---	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,083	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	695
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE
Direct steamer to New York, carrying 1st class passengers s. s. "City of Calcutta." Tons 7,636. Leaving Bombay about 9th November, 1915.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Fares to New York £50 to £60, according to position of the accommodation.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.
For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits, on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessel. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route.
"LINGA" 2,185 Tuesday, 2nd Nov. 11 a.m. via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
S. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, the 30th October, connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with the S. S. "Dumra" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail.).
S. S. "VITA," 4,091 tons sailing on Friday the 29th October calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378 tons sailing on or about 5th November via Marmagoa calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons sailing on or about 1st November for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
26th Oct. 1915.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	25th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

§To Genoa and Glasgow.
The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 421

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisumu.
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja.
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

THE BURMA[redacted]
(SCOT[redacted])
B. O. C. LUBRI[redacted]

B. O. C LAMP OILS	B. [redacted]
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O[redacted]
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. [redacted]
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1498

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium [redacted] without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager,
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ANTED.

GRADUATE as INSPEC- F SCHOOLS. Starting salary ply with copies of testimonials Darbar Ali-Rajpur, C. I. 900

ED a CLERK smart in corre- pondence and typewriting. Pay g to qualifications. Apply with of testimonials to box No. 589 Advt. "Bombay Chronicle." 2150

ANTED a regular purchaser for HORSE SKINS (as available from me to time). Apply COMMANDANT, 002 Base Remount Depot, Deolali.

WANTED.—PAYING GUEST in well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Electric Lights and Fans. English Baths. All home comforts. Immediate entry. Apply A. R. B. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1004

WANTED a European trained SURGICAL NURSE for the Civil Hospital, Surat. Salary Rs. 80—10—100. Furnished quarters free, with messing and uniform allowances. Apply to COLLECTOR, Surat, with testimonials. 901

WANTED—Immediately a CLERK for Correspondence and Accounts work. Apply personally with certificates to Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Pay Rs. 30 per month. 2152

WANTED a B. Sc. or B.A. with Botany and Biology for the BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL, Junagadh. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 according to qualification and experience. Apply with testimonials to 2118 HEADMASTER.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY (Senior. Trin Theory and Practical) would like to hear of a few pupils for elementary Piano tuition in the neighbourhood of Girgaum Parsi pupils preferred. Apply to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2154

repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—Will anyone kindly recommend a really capable Indian, with a good, all-round knowledge of PRINTING, to work as General Foreman. A man who can control workmen and see Jobs through the works. A permanency is open to the right man. Apply THE BELVEDERE PRESS, Allahabad. 906

WANTED.

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

WANTED—Trained M. A. Headmaster for a State School in U. P. Starting salary Rs. 200. Apply sharp to—
ALTAF HUSAIN, M.A.,
Kachchi Serai Jowala Gunge,
906 Azamgarh.

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a QUALIFIED MIDWIFE for Wadhwan State. Apply with testimonials stating terms before 15th November 1915, to:—
MORARJI R.,
Chairman,
2146 Municipality, Wadhwan City.

MRS. CHENEVIX TRENCH would be very grateful if any Lady who is parting with her NURSE could recommend her for the sole charge of a small boy, aged 16 months.—Simla in summer, Delhi in winter.
MRS. CHENEVIX TRENCH,
904 C/o Foreign Office, Simla.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—A MOTOR MECHANIC is reuqired for service on the Kalka-Simla Railway.

Candidates must be thoroughly competent, have had not less than three years' workshop experience of Motor repairs and be not less than 25 years of age.

Total emoluments, including pay and overtime, about Rs. 200 a month.

Applications with copies of certificates should be sent to THE DISTRICT LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT, North-Western Railway, Kalka. 905

WANTED.—A comptent and experienced GRADUATE, with a good knowledge of Kanarese and Marathi, for the post of Head Clerk in the office of the undersigned. Salary Rs. 100-5-125.

Applications in own handwriting, stating age and previous experience, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th November 1915.

J. F. D'MELLO,
Ag. Deputy Sanitary Commissioner,
S.R.D.
2087 Belgaum.

WANTED a Head Master for the Mittra H. E. School, Deoghur, Santhal Pargannas, on a pay Rs. 100 a month, with free quarters. He must be an experienced Graduate of not less than 15 years standing, strong in English, and Mathematics. He will be required to take charge of the School Hostel also.

2. An experienced Graduate, strong in English and Sanskrit. Pay Rs. 50 a month.

3. An Under-Graduate, strong in English and Mathematics, must be either an I.A. or I.S.C. Preference will be given to an I.S.C. Pay Rs. 40 a month.

4. A Vernacular Pandit to teach Bengali. Preference will be given to a Normal passed man. Pay Rs. 25 a month.

The selected candidates will be required to join their post on the 17th November 1915. Applications for the posts will be received by the undersigned up the 31st October 1915.

J. M. CHRISTIAN,
Hony. Secy. & S. D. O.
Deoghur.
Santhal Pargannas.
Deoghur, 11th October, 1915. 909

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 800, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

DECENT SHIGRAM with fast and quiet Arab horse available for evening-drive on Saturdays and Sundays. Terms moderate. Please apply. "J. B. M." "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

FOR SALE Bay English Gelding "GARDENER," I.P.A.C., 8 years, a big handsome, weight-carrying pony. Excellent hack and hunter in both saddles. Believed quite sound. Rs. 1,800.
Apply to LT.-COL. C. A. LUCK, 22nd Cavalry, F. F., Bolaram. 903

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 902

FOR SALE.—10 H. P. Calcott car, latest 1915 model. Grey 2-seater with folding dickey seat. Complete with full standard equipment including hood, screen, side curtains, acetylene head lamps, electric side and tail lamps, five Sankey detachable wheels and tyres, horn, jack, tools etc. Also the following extras—Smith's six guinea speedometer, Smith's clock, spare battery, khaki cushion covers, monsoon cover and apron etc., etc.

An entirely satisfactory and reliable little car. Has been carefully driven under 650 miles and is in absolutely new condition throughout, body-work and tyres included. Only sold as owner has bought 4-seater.

Any reasonable trial or examination. Price Rs. 3,700. Not open to offers. Apply:—
Captain, R. B. SPENCE,
4 Carnegy Road,
Marine Lines, Bombay.
2149

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars, Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE YARN, COTTON BALES AND COTTON AND SILK GOODS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADERS IN YARN AND COTTON AND IN SWADESHI COTTON AND SILK CLOTH.

PURSUANT to the order made in Suit No. 553 of 1915 (Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills now in liquidation) by the High Court of Bombay on the 18th day of October, 1915, Mr. R. D. Sethna as Receiver will cause to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in the compound of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills (now in liquidation) at Poona through Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., the abovenamed goods on and from FRIDAY, the 29th October, upto THURSDAY, the 4th November, commencing at 2 o'clock (S.T.) on each day including Sunday.

The said goods are the product of the said Mills and also of the Poona Swadeshi Weaving company.

For conditions of sale, etc., apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Company, Attorneys for the said Receiver, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., the Auctioneers, at Poona.

Printed catalogues of the goods can be had from the said Solicitors or Auctioneers. 2130

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the EMPRESS and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, wil be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1915, at 3 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following, that is to say: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. J. H. Cooke and W. Turner Green be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1915.
By the Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
1862 Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1915, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following that is to say: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company would be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. J. H. Cooke and W. Turner Green be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1915.
By the Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
1862 Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1915, at 3-15 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following that is to say: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. J. H. Cooke and W. Turner Green be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1915.
By the Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
1862 Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 548 of 1914.

Re: HAJI ISMAIL HAJI ABOO HALAI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nos. 11 and 13 Colsa Mohla, lately a Building Contractor and now unemployed an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st December, 1915, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 25th October, 1915.
2151

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "LUZON MARU", having arrived on the 24th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Ericson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's appointed surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunnies will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Y. ASAI,
Manager,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(Incorporated in England.)

OPENING OF THE AMLA-PURASIA SECTION OF THE ITARSI-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

SUBJECT to Government sanction the Amla-Purasia Section of the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway will, on and from the 1st November 1915, be opened for Coaching and Goods traffic, and one Goods train carrying third class passengers will run each way daily as under:

337 DOWN.

		H. M.
Amla	Dep.	6-0
Purasia	Arr.	11.0

338 UP.

		H. M.
Purasia	Dep.	13-0
Amla	Arr.	18-40

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1915. 2127

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, for letting stone quarries at Chinchpoklee Kalachaki Road, and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1 for a term of one year from 1st January 1916 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 25th November 1915. For further particulars apply to Land Manager Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1861

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1915, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee, in exercise of the power of sale, reserved to him by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1911, and made between Mangalji Motiram, the mortgagor of the one part and Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Mangalji Motiram, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following landed property:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, standing thereon situate, lying and being in Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,797 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 331, 551, New Nos. 4053, 4434, Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1803, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, and Street Nos. 552, 553, 554, 555, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Domingos DeSa and Clara Maria de Silva, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th October, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1217.

The sale of the remaining stock in trade of a Chemists and Druggists Shop at Narsingham Mansion, Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2 p.m.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th October, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowles and improves digestion. D 121

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 6-30 p.m.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS SINCE "QUO VADIS!"

SHAKESPEARE'S SPECTACULAR MASTERPIECE !!!

"ANTONY and CLEOPATRA"

"The Tragedy of the World's Most Famous Lovers"

Rivalling "CABIRIA" for sumptuousness of production.

SHOWN COMPLETE IN 7 parts.

Played and Acted by the CINES CO. of "QUO VADIS" Fame.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUXILIARY AUCTION SALE.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OCTOBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD DRAWING ROOM CABINETS, COSY CORNER SCREEN, SILK TAPESTRY LINED HIGH BACK CHAIRS, SILK TAPESTRY LINED NEW DESIGNED DRAWING ROOM SUITES, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, just behind the Paper Currency Bank (where the furniture has been removed for Auction) the valuable new designed artistic and substantial high class specially made teak and black wood household and office furniture, consisting of rich silk tapestry lined new designed drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, blackwood carved centre table, dining chairs, blackwood cabinets, tile-topped teapoys, marble top washing tables, dressing tables, writing tables, glass screens, Oak paper rack, dinner waggons, desk writing tables, black wood Curzon chairs, low and easy chairs, blackwood folding easy chairs, English revolving book cases, show cases, bentwood chairs, square and octagon teapoys, silk tapestry lined high back chairs, panel door book cases, blackwood carved cupboards, glass door almirahs, mirror chest of drawers, revolving chairs, new design office tables, garden chairs, carpets, glass ware, etc., etc.

Also rich Chesterfield drawing room mirror artistic cabinets, cosy corner screen.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

P. S.—Some pieces of the above furniture being artistic and brand new, this sale affords an opportunity to those having a dislike for second-hand goods.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 28TH OCTOBER AT 2-30 (S. T.), IN THE AFTERNOON.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE BY ROBERTS, DEWJI, BRESLAUR AND OTHER GOOD MAKERS, SELECTED ARTISTIC CABINETS FROM THE SCHOOL OF ARTS, ROLL-TOP OFFICE TABLES BY ROBERTS, COTTAGE PIANO BY SOUNDY &c., &c.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th October at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the first floor of Gymkhana Chambers No. 11, Outram Road, in the Fort, the very valuable, handsome, artistic, substantial and made-to-order high class furniture consisting of sliding dining tables, dining room, chairs, solid mahoganised sideboard by well-known English maker, dinner waggons, meatsafes, dumbwaiters, walnut wood English Secretariat bookcase, revolving office table specially made-to-order by John Roberts, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room Chesterfield suits of sofas and chairs, selected velvet lined rich artistic cabinet from the School of Arts, brass pot palm stands by Lazarus, sweet toned full compassed iron framed grand cottage piano by Soundy & Co., writing tables, teapoys, office chairs, ladies' chairs, music cabinets, hand painted vases, rich bronze ornaments, door curtains, artistic engravings, glass screens, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, hatstands, English cane chairs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads by Evans Frazer, baba cots, direct current table electric fans of 16 and 12 inches, rich glass and crockeryware by Treacher, platedware by Mappin & Webb and other makers, etc., ice box, chicks, china mattings, oil carpet, Persian and Indian carpets etc., etc. The property of J. W. Chadwick Esq., Chief Manager Messrs. J. H. Rilley & Co., Ltd.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Rocinton:—

1 motor car No. 3126, 4-Cylinder, Torpedo shape.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th October, 1915.

Only One Performance

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI,

(Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda),

will perform their ever popular play

SAUBHADRA

AT THE

BALIWALA THEATRE,

TARDEO, BOMBAY.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant,

At 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Plans and Tickets at the Mandali's residence, Tijoriwala's Bungalow, Grand Road.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND		Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5	2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	15 2 per case
White Gamalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3	12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil prices and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The Perils of Pauline

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
Telephone 2020.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TIME
on week days:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

NOW SHOWING THIS STUPENDOUS FILM

Which is admitted to be the greatest series of Motion Picture Plays ever produced and shown to the Public by any Firm. The Players, the Author and the Pathe' Resources guarantee to you the quality of the Production.
The story is clean and wholesome, yet with plenty of

THRILLS, ADVENTURES, NARROW ESCAPES, VILLAINY, LOVE

scattered throughout; the most thrilling, almost unbelievable spectacular accidents appear in every episode.

PEOPLE ARE COMING TO SEE THIS FILM BECAUSE IT IS JUST WHAT THEY HAVE OFTEN HOPED TO SEE SOME TIME.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME.
1. **POLICE DOG No. 2.** Comic Cartoon by Bray.
2. **PATHE'S GAZETTE.** Latest.
3. **WIFFLES JOINS THE GANG.** Comic.
4. **TYPICAL JAPANESE DANCES.** Interesting.

COME AND SEE IT.

YOU TOO
WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

5. **PERILS OF PAULINE**
14th & 15th Spisodes.
Intensely Exciting Scenes.

DON'T FORGET TO READ THE STORY OF THIS WONDERFUL FILM IN THIS PAPER.
Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
Telephone 2020.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TIME
on week days:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24.

Singaporian	Saunderson	Singapore

Oct. 25.

Orangemoor	Edington	Djibouti
Kasara	Ellis	Basra

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25.

Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool
New Guay	Jarupson	Calcutta.
Beme	Stephens	Rangoon.

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading on Monday.

Steamer	Favanian	for	Middlesbro
,,	Orangemoor	for	Garston
,,	Ozarda	for	Karachi
,,	Graccaus	for	Calcutta

The following steamers received port clearance yesterday.

Steamer City of Glasgow for Karachi

Oct. 25.

S. S. Mayori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Mayori Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 21st instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Malacca on the 21st instant.

S. S. Singaporian:—The steamer Singaporian, 830 tons, Captain R. H. Sanderson, arrived here on Sunday evening from Singapore, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Orangemoor:—The steamer Orangemoor, 2,576 tons, Captain G. Edington, arrived here yesterday from Djibouti, in ballast.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain H. G. Ellis, arrived here yesterday from Basra, which port she left on the 18th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Circassia:—The steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain Osborne, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Glasgow:—The steamer City of Glasgow, 4,182 tons, Captain D. Morrison, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

Monday, October 25th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A: Luzon Maru ..... N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. City of Calcutta ..... Rigby ..... K. Nixon & Co
G. Courland ..... B. S. N. Co
O. Invermore ..... Barry ..... J. F. & Co
P. Viemeira ..... Paltic ..... J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Indravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Netravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Satranji ..... B. S. N. Co
Ponani ..... K. N. & Co
Saraswati ..... K. N. Co.
Mahanadi ..... K. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Castalia ..... Kelso ..... W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jehangir ..... Lewis ..... T. M. & Co
4 Orsolo ..... Obiesy ..... M. Italiana
7 Iyo Maru ..... Okamoto ..... N. Y. K.
8 Kamor ..... Odner ..... S. Tyebji & Son
12 & 13 Hartington ..... Long ..... W. & A. G. & Co
15 Vita ..... M. M. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

14 Linga ..... King ..... M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin ..... Manley ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Caledonia ..... Dowell ..... P. & O. Co
4 Queda ..... Nelson ..... M. M. & Co
5 City of Glasgow ..... Morrison ..... K. N. & Co
6 Colaba ..... Ross ..... M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Alavi ..... Thomson ..... T. M. & Co
Chakdara ..... Livingstone ..... M. M. & Co
Clan Chatton ..... Pill ..... K. Nixon & Co
Cigale ..... Jouanis ..... T. M. & Co
Favonian ..... Hocken ..... T. M. & Co
Gracchus ..... Smith .....
Harpathian ..... Rout ..... W. & A. G. & Co
Haus B ..... Henriksen .....
Jeddah ..... Loftus ..... T. M. & Co
Kooran ..... Courtney ..... T. M. & Co
Kishon Maru ..... Tomimato ..... G. Arbuthnot & Co
Kasara ..... Ellis ..... M. M. & Co
Nuran ..... Fanning ..... T. M. & Co
Ozardo ..... Maples ..... M. M. & Co
Orangmoor ..... Edington .....
Suwa ..... Gilling .....
Singaporian ..... Saunderson .....

EXPORTS.

Oct. 25.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 22 bales cow hides, A. Cassum; 39 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 1 bale sheep skins, V. Esmail and Co.; 31 bales sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 111 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5 bales cotton and woollen carpets, C. Macdonald and Co.; 330 cwts. almond kernel, M. Jafferbhoy; 40 cwts. walnut kernel, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 8 cwts. angoor, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 500 cwts. kismiss, G. H. Esmail; 550 cwts. kismiss, G. Suchidana; 110 bales hemp, M. Gowrishanker; 32 cwts. bees wax, N. Hassam; 81 cwts. kajoo nuts, G. R. Hansraj and Co.; 600 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 3 cwts. bees wax, M. A. Kayum; 15 cwts. carraway seed, M. A. Kayum; 7 cwts. soap nuts, M. A. Kayum; 286 cwts. kismiss, P. Meharally; 16 casks mango chutney, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 25 bales cow hides, Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 56 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 25 bales cow hides, E. M. Kooka; 101 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 14 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 2,500 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Colaba (s) 45 cwts. mowra seed, John Fachiri; 150 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 3 pots rose oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 399 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Cragoswald (s) 4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake, T. Morrison and Co.; 4,500 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 65 cwts. cotton seed, S. Cooverji and Co.; 2,001 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 8,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Favonian (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Orangemoor (s) 6,900 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Nankin (s) 50 cases Indian chutney, F. Nowroji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 468 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin (s) 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Iyo Maru (s) 6 cwts. buffalo pickers, B. N. Dhalla; 300 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 400 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Iyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 240 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 403 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 25.

S. S. Sozarda from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.— 51 bags oil cake, 7 cases 1 bundle C. P. goods, 11 casks hides, 1,897 bags rice, 13 bales wool, 4 cases cigars, 7 cases aniline dye, 1 case cheroots, 6,405 cases candles, 1,300 cases 400 bags wax, 35 bundles old gunnies, 33,345 pieces 17,135 bundles 1,225 numbers teak wood, 25 bundles 303 numbers timber other than teak.

S. S. Malwa from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—5 boxes bar gold, 4 cases colour, 1 case 5 jottas indigo, 4 boxes species, 1 case motor car parts.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Dept. on Still ft. in.			Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Stil ft. in.	
	Oct					Oct			
Mon.	25	m 0 27	28 2			25	m 6 13	19 1	
		0 7a	26 2				6 7a	15 9	
Tu.	26	m 0 58	27 11			26	m 6 45	19 6	
		0 34a	25 9				6 33a	16 0	
Wed	27	m 1 29	27 8			27	m 7 18	20 0	
		1 2a	25 2				6 59a	16 9	
Thur	28	m 2 2	26 10			28	m 7 55	20 7	
		1 32a	24 6				7 28a	17 6	
Fri.	29	m 2 39	26 2			29	m 8 40	21 2	
		2 11a	23 10				8 4a	18 4	
Sat.	30	m 3 24	25 7			30	m 9 47	21 6	
		3 7a	23 3				8 50a	19 2	
Sun	31	m 4 27	25 2			31	m 11 57	21 4	
		4 28a	23 0				10 11a	19 11	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 25 (Monday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 10m.
,, 26 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 10m
,, 27 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 9m.
,, 28 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 9m.
,, 29 (Friday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 6h. 8m.
,, 30 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 7m.
,, 31 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 38m.	,, 6h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 32-3m. p.m. First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

TBrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.812 inches.
aemperature of Air	84.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81.3 ,,
Dew Point	80.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.884 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=10)	4.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 ,,
Minimum da. do.	80.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,S.SSW.
Movement of Wind dc. do.	58 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 25th October 1915 was 30.036 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Except for some showers in Lower Burma and south of the Peninsula, the weather has been dry over the whole Indian region. Owing to abnormal pressure of distribution, the commencement of retreating monsoon rain in Madras is being delayed.

No important change is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th October, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature is above normal in lower Sind and the southern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal except in the western half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces. Skies are generally clear. Temperature continues in slight excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.22in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Malabar and some showers in Mysore and the north Bombay Deccan.

A few showers may occur in Malabar, Mysore and possibly in the Konkan and the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 25th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire	82.3	65.8	76		0	
Do. (24th)						—0.05
Jask	88.8	76.0	53		0	
Do.(24th)						—0.06
Muskat	87.0	74.6	52		0	
Do. (24th)						—0.20
Punjab—	98.3	64.4	54		0.05	—4.09
Multan	92.1	62.5	56		14.58	—8.18
Rawalpindi	96.1	58.3	65		6 51	—8.09
Lahore	97.8	63.9	45		6.52	
Hissar	93.7	56.1	75		21.82	—1 84
Ambala	95.4	66.0	37		18.06	—10.62
Delhi						
United Provinces—	98.6	69.1	31		16.08	—8 88
Agra	97.0	61.9	62		21.65	—2.85
Mainpuri	97.1	70.8	39		21.84	—18.37
Jhansi	93.0	64.5	65		67.26	23.78
Cawnpore	93.4	64.7	59		44.00	7.63
Allahabad						
Sind and Rajputana	102.1	60.0	58		0.69	—1.57
Jacobabad	85.0	75.0	87		0.33	—5.75
Karachi	93.0	71.4	66		11.09	—7.96
Ajmer	95.1	65.1	43		10.53	—11.34
Jaipore	97.6	75.6	34		17.41	—8.97
Kotah						
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—	96.0	76.6	72		4.67	—8.84
Bhuj	86.2	78.1	80		7.99	—5.70
Dwarka	191.7	74.0	80		10.49	—6.82
Veraval	100.1	63.3	71		11.34	—14.46
Rajkot	00.2	75.8	75		10.95	—8.87
Bhavnagar Para	98.5	73.5	93		27.44	—12.93
Surat	101.8	74.6	53		11.75	—17.31
Ahmedabad	100.8	67.4	59		6.93	—16.33
Deesa	95 0	66.8	57		15.64	—11.63
Neemuch	93.1	64.4	55		27.19	—3.94
Indore						
Central Provinces—	90.3	64.3	77		70.78	18.80
Jubbulpore	91.4	67.2	52		42.34	—0.78
Saugor	90.7	66.9	76		45.59	—2.94
Hoshangabad	96.0	66.9	68		28.72	—4.46
Khandwa	93.8	67.7	57		26.88	—3.14
Akola	92.2	71.5	55		32.30	1.45
Amrcati	93.1	69.5	71		46.50	1.42
Nagpur	92.1	72.2	82		38.43	—10.65
Chanda	92.3	70.6	81		51.24	5.41
Raipur						
Konkan—	89.1	80.4	90		76.18	5.77
Bombay	88.1	77.9	78		100 18	1.19
Ratnagiri	86 1	78.7	95		85.18	—4.18
Mormugao	86.2	77.0	93		96.90	—19.74
Karwar						
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—	95.0	64.5	57		21.65	0.89
Malegaon	90 9	68.5	58		29.10	9.51
Ahmednagar	93.2	74.3	87	0.22	34.90	10.95
Poona	96.6	71.2	63		25.54	—0.43
Sholapur	86.1	71.3	75		21.97	5.03
Bijapur	85 9	68.5	92		45.32	2.80
Belgaum	91 6	68 7	33		28.47	2.78
Aurangabad	92 5	72.4	69		34.09	—3.44
Nizamabad (Indur.)	88.9	74.2	76		50.07	23.34
Hyderabad						
Malabar and Ceylon	88.6	78.5	83		92.16	—22.58
Mangalore	87.4	77.4	91		91.29	—5.64
Calicut	89.9	75.9	86	0.26	87.15	3.75
Cochin	87.4	75.0	93	0.36	29.32	2.20
Colombo						
Madras (Excluding Malabar) and Mysore—	87.8	77.2	82		39.06	10.15
Masulipatam	95.3	75.2	67	0.02	22.90	2.88
Bellary	98.3	80.3	67		18.47	—5.16
Cuddapah	92.6	78.8	62		24.25	0.21
Madras	87 3	84.3	91	0.44	23 10	—1.61
Bangalore	91.9	73.6	75		10.91	0.14
Coimbatore	93.2	76.8	72		17.19	0.04
Trichinopoly	90.5	79.3	88		11.44	—6.41
Negapatam						

INDIAN SOLDIERS' FUND.

SPLENDID WORK AND CONTINUED NEEDS.

An officer in touch with the headquarters of the Indian Army Corps, in an account of the work of the Indian Soldiers' Fund, issued by the British Press Bureau, says:—

Wherever one goes throughout the area held by the Indian Army Corps or the Indian Cavalry Corps one feels that one is in the presence of unseen but apparently omniscient benevolence. Whether it be in the trenches, in the billets, or in the hospitals, signs of the most sincere solicitude for the welfare of our Indian soldiers, who are giving their lives so freely and willingly for the Empire of which they are proud to form a part, are visible on all sides.

The objects of the Fund are three-fold, namely, to maintain the Lady Hardinge Hospital in Brockenhurst Park, to supply comforts of all kinds, and to supplement the clothing supplied to the Indian troops.

EXTENT OF THE WORK.

The extent and variety of the work may be judged by the following figures taken at random: 62,000 garments, 23,000 yards of material, quantities of tape, buttons, thread, etc.; 53,000lb. of sugar, sweets, and fruit, in addition to 150 cases of oranges.

Among miscellaneous articles were 2,000 combs for Sikhs, who are not allowed by their religion to cut their hair.

For the Indian soldiers at the front the supplies were, of course, although very similar, on a much larger scale. It will be sufficient to mention a few: 7¼ million cigarettes, 211,000 garments, many of them waterproof, 5,000lb. of tobacco, 87,000 tins or flasks of milk, 1,000 periscopes, etc.

Last, but not least, the case of the Indian prisoners of war in Germany has met with the most earnest attention.

The public have done much in the past, but much remains to be done. The Fund presents to all of us an opportunity of showing to however slight a degree our sense of the debt which we owe to these brave soldiers of the Indian Empire who have sacrificed so much on the altar of duty, and who are now fighting in a foreign land to save our kin and our homes from the fate of Belgium.

TOWN PLANNING IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNMENT EXPERT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23

A Madras Government Press Communiqué after referring to the very widespread movement in favour of better ideals of civic life at present visible among the upper classes of Indian society, which cannot but spread quickly downwards, and to the interest among private individuals, apart from Government efforts in that direction, in co-operative housing and garden suburbs, which promise early fruits, says that, as might be expected, schemes of improvement born of this movement have not always been wisely designed. As the present arrangements are by no means satisfactory, it is thought that the services of a whole-time officer trained in the latest school in such matters are necessary. Government are, moreover, considering the question of introducting a Town Planning Bill approximating to the English and Bombay models. Hence, the appointment of Mr. H. V. Lankaster to the office has been considered urgent.

"PICK-HANDLE LADY."

According to a Johannesburg telegram dated Oct. 5, Mary Fitzgerald, the Socialist and leader of the notorious pick-handle brigade in the strikes of July 1913, has been arrested at a meeting at which shots were fired.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, the "Lady of the Pick-handle," led the extremist section of the miners at the miner's strike in Johannesburg in 1913. She led a crowd of women between the police and strikers when the former were going to fire. At the city elections she conducted her pick-handle brigade of 400 men through a most successful campaign of heckling.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. B 14

Lassitude

is a feeling of weariness, depression, fatigue, which affects equally men, women and children, and it is most important that these sighs of a run-down condition be not neglected. Neglect may easily lead to more serious ailments. Therefore if you are feeling exhausted, slack and depressed, don't delay, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' to-day. Iron 'Jelloids' enrich the blood and tone the whole system so that energy is soon restored—the appetite returns and you realise the joy of vigorous health. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine are especially beneficial in combatting malaria.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Mr. C. F. Collier, Forest Gate, writes.—"I was suffering from depression "and lowness of spirits, resulting from poorness of blood and run-down "nerves. The first box of 'Jelloids' made a great difference and continuing to "take them I derived great benefit. I always recommend IRON 'JELLOIDS'."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) **will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men. Iron 'Jelloids' *(containing Quinine)* No. 2A. .. 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and The East.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' CO., 205, City Rd., London, England.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

CHYAVAN PRASH RS. 2 PER SEER **ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S** MAKARADHWAJA RS. 4 PER TOLA

SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA.

DACCA & CALCUTTA.

The best & the cheapest, the biggest & the most reliable Ayurvedic parmacy in India for the manufacture and sale of Shastric medicines both to physicians and patients. Established in 1901 for the regeneration of Ayurvedic medicines. A great boon to Humanity.

Yabanaprash—Rs. 3 per seer. For cough, cold, asthma and debility
Makaradhwaj—Rs. 4 per tola (Panacea for all diseases with proper vehicles.)
Saribadi Sarsa—Rs. 3 per seer. The best blood purifier and the ideal tonic.
(1) **Factory**—Swamibag Road, Dacca. (2) Head Office—Patuatuli Street, Dacca. (3) **Kash Branch**—Dassaswamed Ghat, Benares City. (4) **Rangpur Branch**—Rangpur. (5) **Calcutta Head Office**—52-1, Beadon Street. (6) Calcutta Branches—227, Harrison Road, (near Howrah Bridge). (7) 1, Upper Circular Road, (Facing Sealdah Station). (8) 71/1, Russa Road Bhawanipur.

Catalogue and treatise on Ayurvedic treatment is distributed free on application. Medical Advice gratis. Efficient Kavirajes appointed in each Branch.

PROPRIETOR—**MATHURAMOHAN CHAKRAVARTY, B.A.**

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	40	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	65	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	55	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	42	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	80	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	105	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	65	0	0

CROMPTON'S BOMBAY, Ltd.

135-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON,

The following arguments are advanced by "The Statist" in favour of a decline in cotton prices. It is significant that this journal now thinks "the market is being misled by unduly small crop estimates and by unduly large consumption estimates." Oh! these estimators; they are responsible for a power of trouble.

Our market has been under the influence of a wave of speculative buying, which has swept everything before it in the American exchanges, and has brought about an advance to correspond here. The business in futures transacted in New York has reached extraordinarily large dimensions; the outside American public has caught the "bull" fever badly, and has followed the advance blindly until its enormous purchases have left that market in a very vulnerable and extremely dangerous position. The "bull" enthusiasm has infected Southern spot holders, who have demanded an impracticable basis for their cotton, and Liverpool importers have been able to make only occasional purchases. Consequently hedge selling by importers has been very restricted, and no weight of cotton has been thrown in the market to resist the upward trend of values. Winter positions have sold well over 7d., but the market tone lately has been unhealthy and feverish, violent fluctuations have been witnessed. On Wednesday the differences between the highest and lowest prices paid was nearly 1d. per pound. To-night's closing rates show gains of fully ½d. per pound for American and over 1d. per pound for Egyptian. At the close Jan./Feb. American was quoted 6.98d. and January Egyptian 10.20d.

A little while ago there was a disposition to look upon the crop prospects as suggesting a yield of 14,000,000 bales, which would have been much in excess of the world's requirements. The then impending decision of the British Government to declare cotton contraband, and its action in preventing cotton supplies reaching enemy countries, and so cutting off an effective demand of anywhere between two and three million bales, was considered to be a potent "bear" factor, and the majority of traders looked for lower prices. A spell of unfavourable weather, followed by the industrious dissemination of small crop estimates of 10 million bales and even lower; exaggerated estimates of consumption, and the apparent failure of the contraband declaration to affect prices adversely; the intimation that in case of need the British Government would support the market, produced a revulsion of feeling and a rush to buy, which has carried prices up by leaps and bounds. As we believe that the market is being misled by unduly small crop estimates and by unduly large consumption estimates, we think prices are now above the intrinsic value of cotton, and when later on the facts of the position assert themselves we expect to see prices decline.

Although the sudden advance has made business in Manchester very difficult, spinners have continued to buy freely on the spot. The narrowing of the difference between distant and near positions has left merchants with an inadequate carrying premium, and has rendered them more disposed to meet buyers and sell rather than incur a loss in holding expenses. Nevertheless the selling basis has been well maintained, and better qualities with staple still command full rates.

ENORMOUS PURCHASES ON GERMAN ACCOUNT.

The commercial correspondent of another Home journal expresses himself thus:—"The further sharp rise in cotton has come as a surprise to many. The price of middling American has now passed 7d. per lb., and without any very definite reason. There seems to be a strong speculative effort on the part of the American "bull" party, but its foundations are only vaguely hinted at. The effect upon the Manchester market has been to reduce the already small amount of business which was being done, and it will probably take some time to convince buyers that they are safe in giving out orders for cloth based on sevenpenny cotton It is pointed out that, however much reduced the present crop may be, former crops have been large, and there is a surplus of old cotton; while at the same time, the shortage of labour through the continuance of enlistment reduces the power of Lancashire to consume cotton. We are treated to stories as to enormous purchases of cotton on German account, which are to be held over until the war is finished, and then shipped to Germany. These tales, however, should be received with caution; there will certainly be very serious financial difficulties in the way of a scheme of this kind, and the rumour has all the appearance of "bull" manufacture. We must not allow ourselves to forget that, although outwardly trade appears to be prosperous, and people seem well off, the whole world is losing wealth at a tremendous rate, and we must pass through a period of poverty and economy later on. Subsequent to the phenomenal rise in the American markets, there has been a sharp break with a loss during one day of 60 points (30 English points), and this should give pause to those who were thinking of following the American "bull" party. It is, of course, possible that prices may be forced up still further, but the situation is dangerous, and might prove disastrous to any who speculate in cotton at present prices. Reports as to ginning and condition will now soon be in, and people are expecting these to be very bad so that there is a chance of expectation failing to be realised, and this result would no doubt check the advance."

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

In their weekly report, Messrs. H. N. Lathgate and Co. point out that, in accordance with anticipation, spot stocks of imported wheat and flour have shrunk to what must be considered very small dimensions, not only in comparison with usual stocks held at this time of year but also in relation to the critical conditions under which we are now living. "Shipments last week," it proceeds, "were on a more liberal scale, and as the great bulk of it is shipped from North America, it should arrive in time to relieve the situation before stocks have been allowed to reach a dangerously low level, though, owing to difficulties in handling cargoes on arrival, the greater portion will not be ready to go into consumption until probably the first or second week of November, while at some ports the congestion is such that the delay will be even greater. It is to be hoped, however, that we shall now have several successive weeks of larger shipments to this country, in which event the position will gradually become easier, though it is impossible that stocks can increase to any great extent before the middle of December: and we must also remember that by that time a very large percentage of our home supplies will have been consumed.

"So far as other countries are concerned, Italy leads the race among Continental importers, the shipments to that destination having already attained a total of approaching a million and a half quarters since the beginning of the season. France buys steadily, although shipments to that country have not yet been unduly heavy. We understand, however, that large quantities of Canadian and American flour have been sold to France during the last few days, the French Government and French buyers generally being willing to pay more money than British importers: so it may be that we have seen the lowest price for Canadian flour for some weeks to come, or perhaps, we should say, the lowest price in relation to the value of wheat.

"A comparison of prices on North American exchanges shows a considerable average advance against those of a month ago. . . There has been a very heavy advance in freight rates from the Atlantic ports to this country, the increase in some cases being as much as 50 per cent. in a little over a month.

"After a somewhat dull period in the feeding trade for two or three weeks, there has been a slight improvement, with a good deal more inquiry for forward delivery. With the present relatively attractive prices, and the increase in the number of live stock, farmers can well afford to buy large quantities of feeding stuffs, and are likely to do so considering the highly remunerative prices they are getting at the markets."

AMERICAN CONTROL IN COPPER.

There has certainly been no rush of buying of copper in the past week, says a Home paper, while the dealings in warrant metal were in fact only a fair average, yet the tendency on the whole has proved remarkably strong, chiefly under the influence of the uniformly optimistic advices forthcoming from transatlantic sources. Signs have not been wanting lately that the larger American interests have made up their minds to control the market as long as they can in anticipation of the continuation of heavy war demands, so that meanwhile they entirely shut their eyes on the remarkable progress of the production. The control now exercised in prominent quarters is in no small degree facilitated by the fact that dealers have still but little metal to offer to consumers, hance prices for first-hand material are very firmly held, regardless of the enormous premium they already show over the value of standard copper. Sellers of the latter have naturally grown very shy, and the market has readily responded to the moderate demand, the improvement amounting to about £2 10s. a ton, near delivery now being in the neighbourhood of £72, with forward metal at a premium of about £1 a ton. The price of American fine copper now stands at £87 10s., thus showing but little change as compared with the previous week, so that its premium over the value of warrant metal has been reduced. There is apparently some hesitation on the part of producers to force up prices further, which may be ascribed to the fact that the consumptive demand on this side has not been active, although it is claimed that the progress of business across the Atlantic has been quite satisfactory. Ordinary trade requirements there are on the increase, which is quite in keeping with the feverish activity in iron steel products, and so long as producers are in a strong position, and able to keep business going at their own prices, it would be premature to look for any serious set-back.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Oct. 23rd.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
November-December. Nominal	19
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
November-December. Nominal	19/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
November-December	20/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. November-December	20/9
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	62

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 25.

The market to-day has ruled quiet with very little doing.

New Broach opened at Rs. 308 and advanced to Rs. 308½, but rates subsequently became much easier and Rs. 305½ was reached at Colaba.

Ready cotton is in small demand.
Fully Good Bengal. January, 235.
Fine Akola, January, 274.
Good Broach, April, 303½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	307	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	240	239	..	Jan. 1916
M.G.	246	..	..	Nov. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	240	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	266	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	293	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	290	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	277	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	235	Oct. 1915
M.G. Bengals	248	..	..	Dec. 1915
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th October, 1915.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	215	205	..	Ready old crop.
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	245	232	222	..	do.
	..	258	..	..	Ready new crop.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	227	217	..	Ready old crop.
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	240	228	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	235	225	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	260	250	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	263	253	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	267	257	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	270	230	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	274	264	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	278	268	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Broach (M.G.)	..	285	275	265	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	236	226	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Bagalkote (M. G.)	..	..	..	265	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	285	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	260	do.
	..	..	..	254	do.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists', "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. C 20

Compta (M.G.)	.. .. .. 285 do.

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 23rd October, 1915:—

Cotton	5,969 Bales.
Wheat	5,300 cwts
Linseed	4,698 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,091 "
Ginjellyseed	3,049 "
Poppyseed	1,492 "
Groundnuts	1,690 "
Castorseed	14,716 "
Rice	3,773 "
Myrabollams	120 "
Cottonseed	2,798 "
Mowrasseed	716 "
Gram	1,102 "
Joowar	3,488 "
Maize	112 "
Barley	3,394 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-13-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-3, B. T. per candy.
Forward A.-May ..... Rs. 9-5-6, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-9, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 9-8, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-15, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowrasseed ..... Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. Dec.-Jan. ... Rs. 9-4, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. Dec.-Jan. ... Rs. 8-14, R. D. per cwt.
White Khandeish ..... Rs. 47, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1.32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-32d. Nov.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. 190½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 135
Do. Shanghai 174½
60 d-s, Yokohama 153½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	23.0-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	61.0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 25.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and underwent a further drop before close. The closing tone was easy. Tata Iron and Steel shares have lost their former vivacity and in the absence of brisk inquiry the quotations sagged a little.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids declined to Rs. 516½ Fazulbhai to Rs. 383½ Kohinoors to Rs. 622½ and Ahmedabad advanced at Rs. 782½.

Standards opened at Rs. 922½ but closed at Rs. 912½.

Madhavji dropped to Rs. 1,080, Centrals to Rs. 1,882½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,430 and Finlays to Rs. 251½.

Currimbhai kept firm at Rs. 196½. Crescent at Rs. 95, Indore Malwas at Rs. 195 and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 112½.

Emperor Edwards were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 370.

Edward Sassoons improved to Rs. 225.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,580.

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 93, Central Provinces at Rs. 115½ and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 572½ Sind Light Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 157.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 920.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept in demand at Rs. 202.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 107½ and Deferred to Rs. 207½.

Mackenzie Saw Mill shares improved to Rs. 182.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 87½ (clean pieces.).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 99 5/8 (long-dated.).

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 25.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphs:—

Regarding the excess of profits the Chancellor of the Exchequer has recognised the position of young rubber companies which have not paid a dividend up to the beginning of the war and has stated that these conditions might be a factor for consideration of board of referees.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SUGAR-CANE CROP

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 25.

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop of Central Provinces and Berar, relating to the period ending 1st October, 1915, shows a net increase of 7 per cent in the area planted, the expansion being attributed to sufficient rainfall. The crop is generally in good condition and a yield of 111 in America notation is anticipated for the combined provinces.

A most interesting feature in connection with the proceedings of the North Arcot District Conference that met at Vellore on Saturday was a letter from the Collector, Mr. Richards of the district, suggesting the desirability of, passing a resolution by the Conference regarding the improvement of "paracheris" or places where "parayans" live. This is the first time a Collector has done so.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	7%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,580
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,690
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	53½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	—	4%	16
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	—	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. {O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	36½
Mercantile Bank .. £ {12½ A ..	25	—	8%	£29
{12½ B ..	25	—	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	86
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	33
				£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	782½
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	8	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	—	100
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	—	20	680
Bombay United ..	250	..	20	390
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	3	190
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,880
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	47½
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	420
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	30	1,330
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	4	95
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	196½
David ..	250	do.	20	516½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	225
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	325
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	384
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,200
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	251½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	450
Globe ..	100	—	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	112½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	280
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	195
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	180
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jeewaj Baboo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	240
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	10	327½
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,245
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,080
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,690
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	105
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,100
Nowah of Cambay ..	50	Apl.-Oct.	90	800 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,060
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	158½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	..	190
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	400
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	301½
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	915
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	5	100
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	222½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,435
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,190
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {O	500	..	Nil.	300
{P	500	..	7%	620
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	525
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Ralsyr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	335
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	82
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	920
Bo. Electric Sup. {P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	161
and T. Co. Ld. {O	£10	July	6%	202
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	30
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam {O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	192½
Navigation Co. {P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	200
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	1	30
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	5	85
Empire of I Life Rs 5	500	..	42%	470
The Eastern {O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. {D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	180
Katni Cement {O ..	100	—	Nil.	85
{D ..	40	—	Nil.	110
{P ..	100	—	Nil.	98
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Ind. Co. {Old 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
Ind. Co. {O. {New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
Ind. Co. {P. 100	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	5	70
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	—	Rs. 10	182
Marsland Price Co. O	100	—	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	—	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	585
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 4	34
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40	735 X.D.
Shivaji pur Spnd etc.	10	..	Nil.	19½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel {O	75	Jan.	6%	107½
Co {P	30	&	Nil.	207½
Tata Hydro Elec. O	150	June	6%	108
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,027½
Tata Hydro " Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,100
	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem 102
Thacker & Co. ..		May	25%	120
Telephone Co ..			Rs. 4	
Treacher & Co ..		July	Nil.	480 XD

B—Buyer. Nom—Nominal prices.
OD—Oum divide. XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last year. Div.	
Akbar ..	Rs. 750	May.	250	Rs. 4,500 nom 50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Wort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	75
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	126½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khanganm ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	315
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Stnd ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	256
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	20	495
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	—	—	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	126
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	7%	153
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6%	650
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	115
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4½%	113
*General Railway ..	100	Nov.-June.	4%	196
Hoolarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	Apr.-Oct.	4%	109
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 90 ..	100	Do.	4%	88
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	47
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 100 .	100	Jan-July.	4%	97
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 75 .	100	Jan.-July.	4%	78
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	1
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	1
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100 .	100	Jan.-July.	4%	

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Ismail Abdoola with possessing 157 tolas of "ganja" without a license.

About 9-45 p.m. on Saturday, the accused was entering the Alexandra Docks through the Red Gate in a hack victoria, when he was stopped on suspicion and searched by Preventive Officers. Four packets of "ganja" were found concealed underneath his seat. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Sergeant Kilcoin charged a Hindu girl, named Yessoobai Yesoo, aged 13 years, with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into a tank on the 22nd instant.

The evidence showed that on the 22nd instant the girl went to the David Mills tank and attempted to take her life, the cause being that she was ill-treated by her husband. The girl pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted and ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50, with one surety in like amount, to come for judgment whenever called upon, within a period of one year and to be of good behaviour in the meanwhile.

THEFT OF FIREWOOD.

ONE DAY FOR ONE PICE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, one Umashanker Ramamanohar was charged with committing theft of three pieces of firewood belonging to Mr. Narottum Morarji Goculdas, a millowner, and an ex-Sheriff of Bombay.

The accused was a servant in the employ of Mr. N. M. Goculdas and the complainant Ranchodji K. Desai is his assistant private secretary. The accused was caught by the night watchman while removing the three pieces at about 3 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

The accused pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Justices Ayling and Phillips dismissed today the application made in the High Court to release on bail Rangaswami Gowden, the accused in the Coonoor Abduction Case, now before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, observing that they were not prepared to interfere with the descretion of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in declining to release the accused on bail.

FALL IN EXCISE REVENUE IN UNITED PROVINCES.

PROBLEM OF COCAINE TRAFFIC.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

The gross receipts from Excise in the United Provinces during the year ending March 31st, 1915, fell from Rs. 131.61 to Rs. 124.38 lakhs. One of the main reasons of the heavy fall in consumption is said to be the unprecedented economic dislocation following the outbreak of war. In the course of a Resolution on the report on the Excise Administration for these Provinces the Government says the rise in opium and cocaine prosecutions from 313 and 233 to 411 and 263 respectively, may be regarded as satisfactory but it also indicates that the preventive staff have not yet gained the upper hand in their continual contest with the cunning and elusive smugglers of those drugs. It would also seem to be clearly established that the leading opium smugglers tranfer the scene of their operations from one district to another as soon as the capture of one or two intermediaries shows that the authorities are in a position to interfete seriously with the scope of their operations. And another discouraging inference is that Germany and Austria are not the only possible sources for the supply of Indian cocaine. The Government hopes that the gradual raising of the preventive staff to an equal level of excellence in all suspected districts, together with closer co-operation with the railway and postal authorities and with the inspectors of adjoining provinces, which is now coming into force, will succeed in still further reducing the scope and profits of cocaine traffic.

AMENITIES OF PUBLIC LIFE AT SURAT

COLLECTOR AND CITIZENS' FONDNESS FOR SPEECHES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SURAT, Oct. 24.

The following amusing speech which was delivered by Mr. Hudson, the Collector, at the sports of the Govetnment High School last week will be read with interest. Mr. Hudson said:—

"The Surat people seems to be fond of speeches. This is the third Saturday when I am called upon to make a speech. In the Municipality we hear long speeches and much of the time is taken up in speeches instead of real good work. I am glad I am no longer the President of the Municipality. Municipal Councillors, instead of wasting time in length

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Empress, James Greaves, Connaught and Imperial Mills, Extraordinary General Meetings, Forbes St., 3 to 3-30 p.m.

City Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 3, Churchgate St. 3 p.m.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 27, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.

Pachora-Jamner Railway Company, Ltd., statutory meeting (2-30 p.m.) and first Ordinary General Meeting, 2-45 p.m., Apollo Street.

New Mofussil Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

Final M.B.,B.S. Examination Results.

Public Lecture by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, on "Indentured Indian Labour," Empire Theatre, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 30.

Bombay Medical Union: Meeting, 7-15; Dinner, 8-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

October 26.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 29th October, 1915:—Sergeant E. G. Pearson, and L. Corpl. L. C. H. Goode.

Riding School.—Riding School for the current week for Recruits and Remounts, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle and sword.

To-day, 26th.—Parade for all members residing in the Fort, at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle, sword and bandolier.

To-day, evening.—Dismounted parade for all members at 6 p.m. Rendezvous at Skating Rink. No arms.

After the evening drill there will be a meeting of the Officers, N. C. Officers and members of the Corps, to nominate a candidate for election to the vacant commission in the Corps as laid down in Rule 20 of the Corps rules and regulations.

Thursday, 27.—Commanding Officer's Parade, at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle sword and bandolier.

Members should notify their Troop leaders if they are unable to attend this parade and state reason.

Corps Standing Camp.—It is notified for information that the Corps Standing Camp at Santa Cruz will open on Saturday the 30th instant. Members who have not already done so should submit their names to the Sergt.-Major, Council Road at once, if they intend to reside in Camp, week-ends may be spent in Camp on notifying the Mess President.

Camp of Exercise.—The first Camp of Exercise will commence on Friday, November the 5th and continue until approximately November the 26th.

The Camp opens with Night March to Kalyan on Friday, November the 5th, followed by Field Manœuvres on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, November 6th, 7th and 8th. There after training will continue at Santa Cruz throughout the period fixed for the Camp of Exercise.

(Sd.) STANLEY REED,
Lieut.-Col.
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby Commanding.

Colaba, Oct. 25.

917.—Duties.

Duties for the ensuing week ending 31st October 1915.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Coy. Sgt. Banks C. B.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Coy. Sgt. Sherren E. A.

918.—Parades.

TUESDAY 26TH INSTANT.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Colaba North Battery at 7-0 a.m. for Fort Manning.

919.—Musketry.

Class firing will be carried out on the British Infantry Range, Colaba, on Sunday next 31st instant, all members who have completed their Annual Course should attend, as this is the last day the range is at the Corps's disposal.

920.—Leave.

No. 1634 Gunner Perry No. 1 Company is granted leave from 23rd October 1915 to 31st October 1915 both days inclusive.

No. 1432 Gunner Bazley is granted for one month from 24th instant.

No. 212 Sapper Le.-Geyt. P. is granted extension of leave until 15th November 1915.

(Sd.) J. DODDS. 2/Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

October, 26.

154.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during October and November. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, haversacks and waterbottles.

6 days 26th to 31st October "F" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
4 days 1st to 4th November "J" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
6 days 5th to 10th November, "G" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
4 days 11th to 14th November "B" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
5 days 15th to 19th November "C" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd November "A" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 23rd to 25th November "E" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
5 days 26th to 30th November "F" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

146.—Parades for the period ending 2nd November 1915:—

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with Arms, Musketry, and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.
"C", "D" and "F" Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parades with Arms, Musketry, and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Coy. drill Extensions, Signals and passing of orders by sections.
"A" Coy. Parade, all who can in uniform at 6 p.m. at Liquor Shed. Taking over.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. (Trained men and Recruits) No. 3 and 4 Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Every man is expected to attend. Dress.—Drill Order.
"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.
"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order. Helmets Rifles etc.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy (Trained men and Recruits) at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. (No. 1 and 2 sections) Dress.—Drill Order. Every man is expected to attend.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team and Signalling class at 7-15 a.m. at the Cooperage.

THURSDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with Arms, Musketry and Coy. drill.
"J" Coy (Trained men and Recruits) Coy. parade of all Sections at 6 p.m. at Headquarters. Drill Order. Every man is expected to attend.
"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order. Helmets Rifles etc.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. Coy. Drill. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
"C", "D", and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.
"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7.30 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from Nos. 1, 2 and 3 section to be detailed and must attend.
295.—"A" Coy. Bayonet Fighting will, if possible, be arranged for departmentally in the Liquor Shed.
196.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
"L" Coy. from Monday 25th to Saturday 30th instant both days inclusive.
"G" Coy. Sunday 31st instant. "F" Coy. from Monday 1st to Sunday 7th November 1915, both days inclusive. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
246.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Coy:—No. 3737 Vol. J. R. Fletcher.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. Owen V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at R. B. Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—The Palace ..... H. Finck.
Selection.—H. M. S. Pinafore ..... A. Sullivan
Valse.—Fairy Dream ..... Winter.
Selection.—The Passing Show ..... H. Finck.
Song.—Somewhere a Voice is Calling ... A. P. Fate
Gavotte.—Confidences ..... E. Welsey.
Two-Step.—Moonstruck ..... L. Monckton.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL LATE.

The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Moldavia, which should have left Bombay on Sunday evening for London, did not leave the harbour till about 2 p.m. yesterday. The cause of her late departure to London, is attributed to some break-down in her machinery.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.). A paper on "Kanarian Castes in Bombay: Some remarkable features in their Ethnography" by Mr. J. A. Saldana, Assistant Judge, Thana, will be read.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY MR. M. K. GANDHI.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees in Bombay Mr. M. K. Gandhi will deliver a public lecture on "Indentured Indian Labour," at the Empire Theatre, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Thursday, October 28th, when Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., has kindly consented to preside. The lecture is open to the public.

COMPLAINT AGAINST TRAM DRIVER.

Mrs. Osborne, residing at Convent Street, reports to the police that she was returning home from the Cathedral by a tram car on Sunday evening. She got down from the car at the halt in front of the Hotel Majestic. Just as she was leaving the step of the car, the driver started the car and she was thrown violently on the road. She sustained several injuries. The tram driver drove away without stopping and she went home for treatment.

HINDU AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS AT DAKORE FAIR.

The Volunteers of the Hindu Ambulance Division, who had been to Dakore for "First Aid" service amongst the pilgrims during Manekthari Fair, returned to Bombay on Sunday. They were able to render First Aid and medical relief in 64 cases, of which 6 cases were of a serious nature and were removed to hospital. The Collector of Kaira, the Police and the Temple Authorities were much pleased with the arduous work which these Volunteers performed.

FIRE IN A GODOWN.

A fire broke out on Sunday night amongst some loose and partly pressed bales of oily cotton and cotton waste in a corrugated iron godown, belonging to the Jeevanjee Press and situated at Goregdeo Road. The fire was extinguished by about 11 p.m., the damage, which is estimated at about Rs. 65,000, being covered by insurance through Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The contents of the godown belonged to Messrs. H. E. Bode and Sons. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion caused by excessive heat in the city.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMANN REVUE COMPANY.

Mr. Baadmann's Gaiety Revue Company entered on the third week of their season at the Excelsior last night with a change of programme,—hardly a change for the better. These programmes are getting rather stereotyped, and clever as the company are and attractive as each of them is in anything they undertake, one gets a little tired of sameness. In the revue "All French," which was produced last night we get the sameness without anything of the brightness of its predecessors. One could sympathise with the gentleman in the stalls who fell fast asleep with his mouth open and failed even to awake for the National Anthem. Mr. Payne did his best to brighten things up with his usually never-failing humour, Miss Tempest had one good song to sing and Miss Phyllis Ashwell two bad ones,—which she sang almost on top of one another in order to get them off her mind as quickly as possible we suppose,—and all the ladies of the company did their best by appearing with and without frocks, to make us feel that this was a real revue, but the pall of dulness hung upon the whole entertainment until the Terpsichorean Miss Rosslyn appeared and danced a *pas seul*, merging into a *pas de deux* with Mr. Payne, which repaid us for all that had been borne before. We hope Miss Rosslyn is not going to be wasted in the new company. She ought to be kept for dancing alone. Her grace and lightness of foot and the absolute classical perfection of her movements are an extraordinary refreshment to the artistic mind after the surfeit of negroid dancing that we have had to undergo. This was quite a brilliant interlude and the audience would have prolonged it, if they had had their way but they didn't, either because Miss Rosslyn was tired or the stage-manager was in hurry to get to the end of a hang-fire entertainment,—not because it was late since the audience was turned out at quite an early hour.

The first part of the programme consisted, as before, of a vaudeville show to which the Rosslyn Sisters, with Mr. Gordon Stamford and Mr. Tom Payne were the chief contributors This was much brighter than the revue. One has to be amused by Mr. Payne, and his wonderful dancing is always fascinating to watch. And the Rosslyns are always refreshing.

On Saturday the present company will cease to have a separate exvit and will be merged into the Bandmann Opera Company with a host of new artistes. "To-night's the Night!" which will be their first production, will be put on, on Saturday night, instead of Monday as at first announced, and those who want to make sure of their seats should lose no time in booking them.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

Shakespeare's famous tragedy "Antony and Cleopatra" is drawing crowded houses to the Excelsior this week. Described as a spectacular masterpiece it fully comes up to this description. Not only is the acting very fine, but it is also a gorgeous succession of tableaux reminiscent of "Cabiria" and "Quo Vadis." The past glories of Egypt are beautifully portrayed and the great military power of Rome adequately produced. There are some thrilling and sensational episodes in the brief lives of the "world's most famous lovers." One particular episode showing a tank full of huge crocodiles into which a poor slave girl is thrown, because she dared to share in an indirect way, Cleopatra's passion for Antony. This seems horribly gruesome and real, but it is really most ingenious trick photography at which the Italians are so adept. Both the principal characters are magnificently played, from the time the great Roman Antony is left in Egypt to pacify the conquered territories, going through all the stages of his seduction by Cleopatra from his stern duty, his fall to the luxuries of the Pharoahs, to the time when the Roman senate decides to send another force to Egypt to bring back Antony as a traitor to the fatherland and Cleopatra a slave of Rome.

The two lovers prefer death to enslavement and their passionate lives close in dishonour. Another dramatic scene is Cleopatra's callous method of finding out which death will be the least painful by sacrificing various slaves in the trying of different poisons until she finds that the bite of the venomous snake the Asp, produces a slow and sleepy death. This is no doubt a great film Masterpiece and no one wishing to improve their history of such a hazy period should miss it, besides getting the benefit of a spectacular and thrilling entertainment. It fully equals the best of the classic productions shown at the Excelsior so far.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."

"The Million Dollar Mystery," which, entered on its third instalment at the Olympia Cinema on Saturday, has decidedly caught on with Bombay picture patrons, judging by the crowded houses at each performance and the delight with which the audiences recognise each of the characters as they appear. "The Million Dollar Mystery" is undoubtedly a sensational film, but it has the rare merit that it does not unduly tax the imagination. Sensational and exciting as are the incidents which occur in rapid succession, they are merged in a perfectly natural story and take place in a natural way. And the characters are human, not mere acrobats and freak adventurists. The two leading female characters are so human, indeed, that one does not know with which to be most fascinated, the beautiful innocent little heroine or the wicked crimes-stained, but equally beautiful adventuress, the Russian Countess, who hesitates at no sort of callous wickedness in order to serve the ends of the secret society to which she belongs. Among the more than usually exciting adventures, through which the hero and heroine pass this week, are the kidnapping of the latter by the Black Hundred and her rescue in the nick of time by the former. This is followed by an exciting motor chase, ending up by the members of the Black Hundred being precipitated, motor and all, into the river, where presumably there is an end of them, much to the joy of the audience. But the Countess and her male co-adjutor remain and after successfully plotting for the hero to fall into a drain,—of course he afterwards escapes,—they further succeed with the aid of a couple of unscrupulous doctors, in getting the heroine carried off on a liner as a certified lunatic. But she jumps overboard and is rescued by some fishermen. She has lost her reason, however, by this time in reality and the last we see of her for this week, at any rate, she is standing gazing vacantly out to sea, a pathetic figure, while her lover and her friends at home believe her to be dead.

The Proprietors of the Olympia are giving a cash prize of Rs. 500 which can be won by anyone who is a regular attendant at this theatre while "The Million Dollar Mystery" is being shown.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held in the Chambers of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta on Saturday last under the presidency of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, to consider what steps should be taken with reference to Lord Islington's Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill, it was resolved to send a telegram to the Secretary of State.

The following Resolution has been subsequently sent:—

"Bombay Presidency Association respectfully urge advisability and expediency of publication in India of provisions of Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill to enable Indian public to represent their views before consideration by Commons, the Bill being admittedly a serious departure from existing system of competitive examination and which has filled the whole Indian public here with alarm. Indian opinion seriously handicapped by ignorance of full and detailed provisions of Bill.

"So far as provisions telegraphed to India, Bill invites serious criticism. Indian public have learnt to dread by sad experience in past that nomination of Indians very often means prejudiced favouritism. Even if nomination to some extent insisted upon, Association venture to think three-fourths for nomination too high and submit such proportion should not in any event exceed one-half.

"Association also respectfully urge that in selecting Indians by nomination, mere normal proportion of past years unfair. Natural presumption that His Majesty's Government with the Public Services Commission report before it would have, but for war, adopted immediate measures for securing higher percentage of Indians in Civil Service should in justice be considered also. As Bill admittedly outcome of war conditions, Association humbly represent that those conditions ought to operate in favour of giving Indians larger proportion than average of past years would warrant."

PROPOSED PRESS NOTE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The Government of India Press Note on the Indian Civil Service Bill will be ready in a day or two, but it is understood there will hardly be anything new in it.

PROPOSED TANNING FACTORY IN COCHIN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALICUT, Oct. 25.

A tanning expert was recently appointed by the Cochin Darbar to enquire into the prospectus of tannery in the State under state aid and patronage. He has now submitted an exhaustive report which shows that there is an abundant supply of raw materials. These combined with the low cost of manufacture are favourable conditions for starting a leather factory in the State, which is centrally situated on the West Coast. The amount of raw materials altogether available is not less than 20,000 maunds of hides and 50,000 maunds of skins per month. Traders are reluctant to disclose the exact amount of their business and own less than they actually carry on. More accurate estimates are furnished by the railway statistics.

Regarding tanning materials the expert mentions many trees in the State forests bark leaves or pods of which could be used in tanning. At present they are either left unused or used to be bought by foreign tanners. The value of annual demand is estimated at five to six lakhs of rupees, while the output of the proposed factory will be worth seven to eight lakhs. The expert says:—"With the advantages we possess we can compete successfully with the importer and capture his business. Besides the Home market, market can easily be found in Europe.

Trichur is considered to be the best place to locate the factory.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN TRAVANCORE.

OPENING OF 111 NEW PRIMARY SCHOOLS SANCTIONED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALICUT, Oct. 25.

The Travancore Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for opening 111 new elementary schools in the State. The scheme is chiefly intended to give relief to overcrowded schools. The financial effect of the changes resulting from the scheme is a net increase of over half a lakh in expenditure of the current Malayalam year. The Durbar hope with this substantial increase in the number of elementary schools all complaints regarding non-admission of pupils will cease.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IMPENDING CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

There will be important changes in the personnel of the Government of India by the end of this cold weather. Mr. H. Wheeler, Home Secretary, will take leave and then revert to Benal Mgr. Russell, Secretary P.W.D., will retire under the age rule. Mr. Brunyate, Financial Secretary will complete his three years tenure in April, but will be eligible for extension. Both the Education and Revenue Secretaryships are already vacant and their offices will be filled up shortly. Among the Deputy Secretaries, Mr. Hawkins, P.W.D., will complete his term and presumably take leave before reverting to Madras. Messrs. Lindsay Slater and Noyce, Under Secretaries, also complete their extended tenures in March and take leave prior to returning to their respective provinces. Kumar Maharaj Singh and Mr. Lacely, Assistant Secretaries will also be due to vacate their appointments but are eligible for further extensions of tenures.

There will be no change of importance in the Railway board, except that Mr. Ryan, Secretary, will return from leave and relieve Mr. Young.

Changes in the Army Department at headquarters will be few owing to the war.

THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL

51ST BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 25.

In connection with the 51st birthday of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, falling on 24th October, Gondal was transformed into a fairy place, full of rich and varied decorations. A distribution of sweets to all children; dinners to large numbers of people, prayers in Hindu and Moslem places of worship took place in the State. Representatives of people also waited upon his Highness to offer congratulations.

An issue of the "Gondal Darbari Gazette" announces a number of generous concessions. In the afternoon a prize distribution took place in the Maneghiba Girls' High School at the hands of his Highness the Maharajasaheb of Bhavnagar.

At the birthday Darbar, at 8 p.m., Khan Bahadur Bezonji Merwanji Damri, for 20 years Dewan of Gondal, read the peoples' Address. Replying, his Highness said:—

"I pray that I may be able to continue to serve the cause you and I have nearest our hearts, the cause to which I have dedicated my life, I mean the advance of Gondal."

Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani, Prof. Thakore and Messrs Popatlal and Abdul Satar, and other Hindu and Musalman representatives of Gondal also spoke on the occasion. Rs. 500 were collected by the people for his Highness to spend in suitable charity and his Highness announced he would hand over the amount to the War Fund.

There was a torchlight procession at night, and his Highness slowly passed through illuminated streets, receiving every mark of respect and loyalty from the inhabitants.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was at 98/12 and small sums at 87.

The market reopened to-day after the Pujah holidays. The prices of jute shares opened very strong in most instances and with no weakness in any. Some of the prices present a market rise on the closing rates of the 14th instant. Alliance up 5, Belvedere up 6, Dalhousie up 4, Fort Gloster up 11, Kinar up 6, Naihatty up 4, Reliance up 8, Union up 8, In other sections there has been no change.

Coal:—Bansjorah 8½, Ghusick and Muslia 15¾, Jumoni 4¼, Kesoonda and Nyadee 19 7/8, Raneegunge 27¾, Sendra 14 1/8, Standard 25.

Jute:—Alliance (ord.) 45, Auckland (ord.) 141 to 142, Belvedere (ord.) 230, Budge (pref.) 120, Barnagore (ord.) 94, Clive (ord.) 85¾, Dalhousie, (ord.) 190, Delta (ord.) 307, Empire (ord.) 16¾, Fort Gloster (ord.) 316, Fort William 85, Hooghly (ord.) 25, Kamarahatty (ord.) 239, Kelvin (ord.) 249, Lawrence (ord.) 191, Northbrook 17¼. Naihati (ord.) 187½, Reliance (ord.) 179, Union 2 (ord.) 280.

UNFORTUNATE BURNING FATALITY.

CLOTHES CATCH FIRE FROM A STOVE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday at the G. T. Hospital touching the death of Mr. Nusservanji Naoroji Gazdar, aged 45.

It appeared that yesterday morning screams were heard coming from the third floor of Gokuldas House in Hornby Road. People ran up to the room, when they found the deceased burning. The fire was put out and and the deceased was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries in the afternoon. A gas ring stove and bottle of methylated spirits were found in the room.

Mr. A. N. Gazdar identified the body of the deceased, who, he said, was his younger brother and whose age was about 45. He saw him last on Saturday. About 8 o'clock yesterday he heard that a fire had broken out in the house in which the deceased lived alone and that the latter had been severely burnt and removed to the G. T. Hospital. About 3 p.m. he received a mesage saying that his brother was dead.

Capt MacQueen, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, said that on Monday morning the deceased was brought to the hospital. The deceased was quite conscious then but was very restless and in great pain and was suffering from shock. He was burnt over the greater part of the body and he died in the afternoon. Witness was of opinion that death was due to shock from the extensive burns, which were all superficial. The deceased told him that his clothes caught fire while he was at the stove, heating some water.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

The Bengal Government have submitted their proposal (1) regarding a City Civil Court, for Calcutta and the scheme is now before the Government of India.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. G. G. Hancock, Barrister, Rangoon, has been drowned by falling overboard the steamer Bandoola when visiting Captain Coutts who joins the R. I. Marine

Sub-Inspector Upendra Chatterjee who was wounded at Masjidbari Street, Calcutta, hopes to be discharged from hospital during the course of the week.

Six more temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service have been given to the following gentlemen:—Drs. A. M. Ramsay, Balkrishna, J. M. Kaul, Y. V. Krishnamurti, M. L. Dhanda, and B. Sorabji Dhondy.

"The Madras Law Journal" says that from personal conversations with Mr. Justice K. Srinivasa Iyengar, who is acting in place of Sir Sankar Nair, it understands that he will revert to the Bar, as he is not anxious to continue as an acting Judge.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, I.M.S., (Bombay), and Lieutenant A. H. Notts I.M.S., (Bengal), have been given an extra pension of £100 a year each available during the year 1915-16 but this pension will remain in abeyance till retirements are permitted after the war.

No less than 92 officers, Sappers and Civilians, belonging to the State Railways are beingemployed at various theatres of war. During the last week Mr. Reely and Mr. Bell, Assistant Engineers and Mr. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent, joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

The Bengal Government have paid to the widow of Sub-Inspector Girindranath Banerjee who was murdered at Mujidbari Street the other day Rs. 250 to defray the expenses of cremation and "Sradh" ceremonies of the deceased. This amount, it is understood, was paid as a preliminary measure pending further arrangements.

The Railway Conference Association had under consideration the question of removal of the headquarters of the Association from Agra to Simla. It is understood that the change will be carried out in due course, as this will enable the Association to be in constant touch with the Railway Board. A number of small railways and branch lines have joined the Association as members.

The production of munitions in India is proceeding satisfactorily and already no less than 26 main workshops with smaller factories are working. Shells have been tested and found satisfactory. The munition authorities have received great help from merchants, both European and Indian, and the railway workshops are doing splendid work.

South Indian planters and sportsmen will regret to hear of the death of Lieutenant G. E. Carson Parker, R.F.A., who was killed in action in France on the 5th instant. In 1909 he came over from Ceylon to open up rubber in Mooply Valley in South India and when war broke out he resigned his billet and joined the army. He was a good all round sportsman and well-known gentleman rider in South India.

The Mysore Darbar's project for a railway, and a port on the West Coast has been advanced a step further. Mr. Richards, Engineer-in-Chief of the Indo-Burma Railway, connection, will close down the survey operations for the time being. His services will presumably be required in connection with the proposed enquiry into a suitable port on the West Coast and the railway connections of such a port with the Mysore State.

News has been received of the death of Mr. Gordon-Sanderson of the Archæological Department who has been killed in action in France. He joined the Indian Army Reserver of Officers and proceeded to the Front where he was attached to the Gurkhas. Mr. Sanderson was keen Archæologist and his note on modern Indian architecture will remain as a momento of his services to the Department.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The following report about the foreign commerce of British India for September, 1915, has been published.

In September 1915 the total imports of merchandise were valued at nearly Rs. 13 crores, exports at nearly Rs. 17 crores, and re-exports at Rs. 36 lakhs. As compared with September 1914, imports and exports showed a noticeable increase of 73 and 123 per cent respectively, while re-exports declined by 10 per cent.

Trade in almost all principal articles showed important increases. Under imports sugar 16 Dutch standard and above increased by Rs. 80¼ lakhs due to larger receipts of Java sugar, grain pulse and flour by Rs. 17 lakhs, cotton goods including twist and yarn by Rs. 156 lakhs, iron and steel by Rs. 67½ lakhs, and machinery and millwork by Rs. 17½ lakhs.

Under exports the important increases were in Jute gunny bags, and cloth, raw, cotton goods, tea, raw jute, and hides and skins raw and tanned. A number of gunny bags exported rose from 22½ millions in September 1914 to nearly 80 millions in September, 1915, and the value thereof from Rs. 71 lakhs to Rs. 214 lakhs. Export of gunny cloth increased from 89 million yards to 95¾ million yards, that of tea from 5,300 tons to 32,300 tons, and raw jute from nearly 2,400 tons to 59,500 tons. The value of tea exported rose from Rs. 168 lakhs to Rs. 291 lakhs. Hides and skins, raw and tanned, showed an increase of Rs. 98 lakhs.

Bengal and Bombay shared in the import trade to the extent of 39 and 32 per cent respectively, while in export trade Bengal had a share of 54 per cent and Bombay of 22 per cent. Bengal accounted for nearly half the increase in export trade and this was mainly due to heavy shipments of jute, raw and manufactured, and tea.

During the month 212 vessels entered with cargoes with a total tonnage of 378,872, as against 175 vessels and 281,617 tons in September 1914, and 336 vessels cleared with cargoes, with a total tonnage of 513,849, as against 232 vessels and 295,228 tons. There was an increase of 21 per cent in the number in the case of vessels entered, and 42 per cent in the case of vessels cleared.

"THE HUP OF THE UNIVERSE."

HUPMOBILE CARS.

1915 Models, complete with up-to-date Equipment—Cosy in appearance—Reliability stamped on every part—with self-starter Lighting set, etc.

A trial will convince you that the Hup is worth paying the extra cost if you are purchasing an American Car.

SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

HAY SUPPLY AGENCY.

BEST HAY—Hay of superior quality, direct from the districts of Gujarat, Deccan and Khandesh—supplied on yearly contracts, to owners of horses and animals.

Compare our rates.

Apply:—

THE BOMBAY AND MOFUSSIL GRASS TRADING Co.,

Panalal Building, Grant Rd., Bombay. Tel. 2990

MODERN DENTISTRY

Dr. T. E. CARR, D.D.S.,

Dental Surgeon,

(Opposite to Clock Tower.)

107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

THE LATEST AMERICAN PRODUCTION IN DENTISTRY IS—UNBREAKABLE PLATES FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.)

The fitting and comfort is perfect, being exceedingly light and thin taking up much less space in the mouth and is in every way the most permanent work obtainable. The prices for these new plates are almost the same as ordinary vulcanite sets. They are guaranteed to last a lifetime.

Modern Dentistry is different to the Dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting: wanting better value for their money. What was good enough for them last year *is* not good enough to-day.

Living in India is becoming more and more expensive, and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees they used to.

The Dentist who progresses must move with the times: he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be *painless*, artistic and lasting, and materials used must be the very best procurable; but, at the same time, his *Fees must be moderate*. Gold Crown and Bridge work (Teeth without plates)—Permanent fillings (Gold amalgam and Porcelain)—Patients who have unsatisfactory and bad fitting—Artificial Teeth (made by other Dentists)—these may be re-made and fitted in two days' time.

Latest successful Treatment of Pyorrhœa and other diseases of the mouth.

Dr. Carr personally attends on all patients.

Hours 9 to 7.

Sunday 10 to 12 Noon.

THE

WAY TO ECONOMISE

All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc. at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .

English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Under wear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . . . .

NO BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME!

You want outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.

Tyebkhoy Shaikh Hossonally,

SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH,

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM

Co., (INDIA) Ld.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Graham's Building.

Telephone. 838 BOMBAY Telegrams. 'OILWELLS.'

IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

POWERIN BENZINE

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday, in the Commercial columns of this paper.

Shell Case Oil 150

Anchor case oil 125 Rising Sun brand 125

Deer brand 125 Bull brand 125

Swan brand 125

LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.

PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention,

TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.

GREASE—Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The Wheat Position	6
Arab Historians and the Parsis	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7, 8 & 9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Corporation	8
Improvement of Arthur Road	8
The Civil Service Bill	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
All India News in Brief	5
The Late Sir Henry Cotton	9
Victory on the Tigris	9
Casualty Lists	10
Trench to Trench	11
Clearing of Loos	11
CORRESPONDENCE.	
The Indian Medical Act	9
Legislative Sanction for Government Loans for India	9
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	9 & 10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, Oct. 26 1915.

THE WHEAT POSITION.

The telegram, which we published yesterday, announcing the figures of the Argentine wheat crop, show that, apart from what may happen in the Dardanelles in the near future, ample supplies to the Allied countries are fairly assured. That means also, of course, a further easing of prices in the Indian market. This general easing of the world position in regard to wheat does not, perhaps, spell high profits for the Government's dealings but, nevertheless, we have to remember that it is owing to the commendable efforts of the Government, that it has been impossible for speculators to forestall the wheat positions during the present war, and rake in huge profits as they used to do in days gone by, when nations entered into war. The result of this Government action has been an appreciable set-back from the usual big rush up in prices which ensued, when diplomatic relations were seriously threatened, or when countries were engaged in open conflict. It has happened, that this eagerness to forestall was attended with disastrous results to the mercantile community of Bombay, for, when speculators rushed in to buy wheat, *bona fide* exporters of necessity had to follow suit, to cover forward engagements and, at the same time, to be in the run of business, whatever might eventuate. Probably the most anxious period for Bombay exporters in more recent times was in the eighties when the Afghan frontier was haunted by the Russian spectre. There came again and again a crisis, when relations were so strained, that the slightest turn of the wheel of destiny might have compelled England to go to war with our staunch present day Russian ally fighting so gloriously on the Eastern front. At about 5.30 one afternoon a telegram came in giving the news of the famous Penjdeh affair. This coupled with the fact that diplomatic relations for days previous had been on the verge of a rupture, caused the gravest apprehensions in Bombay. All the usual precautionary steps were initiated by the Government and the military, and it was considered in knowledgeable quarters, that nothing short of a miracle could save the situation. Merchants, muccadums, brokers and speculators made a rush for Mandvie, and between sundown that evening and sunrise on the following morning, more wheat probably changed hands than the aggregate contracts of any whole month in the history of the Mandvie market. Price was no object if a solid seller's name could be obtained for a contract, and merchants and speculators alike rushed in pell-mell. The market simply went mad. As it eventually transpired neither Britain nor Russia was really in the mood for war, wiser counsels prevailed and the Russian bogie disappeared. Misunderstandings having been removed, down came the wheat market with an appalling crash, and it was many years before exporters were able to recover from the effects of the financial shock that supervened. One large export house suspended payment shortly after, and others were so badly hit, that they could never be said to have displayed the same export activity as prevailed prior to the crash.

It was really due to this circumstance, that Indian merchants secured a firm foothold in the export of cereals, by consigning the goods to the European markets on commission, through a number of firms who laid themselves out for this kind of business. The thanks of the whole Indian community are due therefore to the Indian Government for having acquired control of the wheat industry of this country so as to make destructive "rigging" impossible in an indispensable commodity like wheat, for, it goes without saying, that the speculators out here, with the hearty co-operation of the Baltic, would undoubtedly have arranged matters so that the prices at which wheat could have been purchased to-day would have raised it to a luxury with people of moderate means, and placed it beyond the reach of the poor entirely. Prices of wheat at present are, of course, in advance of values during peace time, but they can hardly be said to be either onerous or prohibitive. During the last week or two there has been a hardening tendency, but while opinions differ upon the subject, we are inclined to favour the opinion that this upward trend in rates is likely to be only temporary, for a review of the statistics available make it fairly clear, that the increase in the acreage and crops of the world have been very considerable, and the surplus quantities of producing countries over their actual requirements have been unusually great. Wheat prices are, therefore, likely to rule at a moderately low level, apart from the question of the Dardanelles being thrown open and releasing Russia's immense accumulated reserves. And in the event of the Straits being forced within a reasonable period, it is possible that European countries, with the exception of the Central Powers and their allies, may be subjected to a temporary glut, until Russia's accumulation is worked off.

ARAB HISTORIANS AND THE PARSIS.

There is a general belief among the Parsis that their ancient history has not been preserved in any works of authenticity. The Greek and Roman writers were prejudiced, worse still were the Arab historians who have written a number of chronicles in none of which, it is popularly believed, is any justice done to the pre-Moslem rulers of Persia. It is also generally opined that the only authentic ancient document which is fair to the Parsis is the Shah Nameh which was based on original Pahlavi sources. The indirect object of a deeply interesting Paper by Mr. G. K. Nariman, which was read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 21st instant, was to show that this is a popular fallacy and that there were some Arab historians at least who were anything but prejudiced against the Persians, and that it is partly due to lack of scholarly guidance on the part of the Parsi community who had neglected these sources of valuable information. According to Mr. Nariman a number of Arab historians, far from being antagonistic to the Persians, were positively sympathetic, while it is a fact that with the bitterest Arab writers the Persian Court and the Persian political fiscal and agrarian organisations were regarded as models of perfection and patterns which were to be imitated by generations of succeeding sovereigns. This fallacy, says Mr. Nariman, is linked with another and more serious one about which the lecturer has promised to speak on a future occasion, and which is that the conversion of Persia to Islam was brought about by the sword. Hamza Ispahani was taken as a sample of the class of historians who meted out an impartial treatment to the Parsi period of Iran's history. Hamza's historical method was more akin to our modern procedure than to the system of his predecessors. The earlier Arab writers simply compiled one after another in succession the versions of various important events as they received them from varying sources. Hamza sifts the accounts of his predecessors and bases on them a coherent narrative. He consulted Jews and Christians, as well as Zoroastrian authorities. Singularly enough, he claims to have consulted for the Parsi period a translation of what he calls the *Avesta*. The beginning of Hamza's "Annals" is highly interesting. He describes the difficulties by which historians are beset in treating the Zoroastrian period. He consulted a number of Persian books, no two of which were in harmony. He consulted the sources of the original imperial "Book of Kings" on which the Shah Nameh has been based. And he did not disdain oral tradition. He mentions as his authorities. Zoroastrian priests. Far from being prejudiced against the Persians, Hamza like many other Arab authors, was of opinion that the Arabs had mutilated all the geographical and personal names of Persia, and he gives some very fantastic etymologies deriving even purely Arab names from so-called Persian originals. It is not true that the Arab authors systematically suppressed the mention of Zoroastrian books. An. Nadhim, the author of the celebrated Fihrist, has devoted several chapters to recording the names of books and their authors relating to Persia. He gives an elaborate list of translators who rendered from Pahlavi into Arabic scientific, historical, and ethical works. According to Mr. Nariman, it is not accurate to suggest that, even at present, there is religious hatred for the Zoroastrians in Iran on the part of the Government. There was, it has to be admitted, a long period when the Zoroastrians were trampled upon and but for a supposed document granted to them by Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, it is possible they would long since have been wiped out of Persia. But it is equally certain that during the first two centuries, at least, of the conquest of Iran by Arabs, the Zoroastrians were treated with great consideration. In fact, we have got treaties made between local Zoroastrian rulers and the Arab conquerors in which the first stipulation is that the Zoroastrians were to retain their religious usages. The destruction of the Fire temples and religious edifices of the Zoroastrians was brought about, not so much by the Arabs themselves as by the mongrel progeny of the Arabs and the Persians. It was they, who fired with the zeal of recent converts exceeded the piety of pure Musalmans. Not only did the Arabs look upon the Persian institutions with envy, but they regarded them with despair as being beyond their imitation.

It was not merely the Arab historian who gave detailed information regarding the life, manner, and customs of the Zoroastrian during the Moslem period immediately following the Arab conquest. Mr. Nariman tells us that the Arabic books on literature and *belles lettres* comprised much important Iranian material. The Arab writers were fond of making copious quotations from previous authors. We very often find them citing their sources. But sometimes the sources are omitted. Wherever old authors are thus embedded in more modern Arab writers we find that the older authorities had direct access to Zoroastrian archives. It was to the credit of Dutch scholars that several Arabic books of importance from this point of view were recently edited. The Egyptian editions of the same works were uncritical. Mr. Nariman tells us that the more we study authors like Jahiz, Ibin Qotaiba, Al Mubarrad, and other writers on *Adab*, the more we must be convinced that the basis of most of these writers ultimately goes back to Iranian tradition. If, as is generally supposed, all Zoroastrian vestiges were rigourously suppressed by the Musalman authors there would not occur, as there does occur, in such a number of authors the names of Zoroastrian wise men like Buzur-che-Mihr who are supposed to have guided the rulers of Zoroastrian Iran. Just as there was no prejudice against Zoroastrians as such in the beginning of Islam there was no hostility to the Persian language in the Colonies which the Arabs had planted in Khorasan. The bazaar language was as much Arabic as Persian in Moslem centres of culture and Persian was as assiduously studied by the Arabs as it was cultivated by the Persians themselves. In one of his works called the *Adab al Katib* the celebrated author, Iban Qotaiba, treats of a series of Persian words which were borrowed by the Arabs and had been naturalised in the Arabic language. His free criticism goes to the extent of indicating a couple of words in the Qoran itself as being loans from the Persian tongue. A systematic study of Tabari, Thaalabi, and Ibn Athir was bound to yield material of considerable interest to the Parsis. Tabari often intermingles in his narrative Persian words, phrases, and sentences. The geographers like Iban Haukal, and Istakhri carefully note the cities and villages of pre-Moslem Persia enumerating the Fire-temples castles, palaces, and describing various other ruins pertaining to the past. Surely, if the Arabs were bent upon defacing the memory of those whom they called Majusal, they would have taken less conscious pains to perpetuate their past in their elaborate tomes. While fully admitting that the destruction of Persia was wrought by fanatics, who for several centuries had the upper hand, Mr. Nariman urges that we cannot, in justice to the Arab chroniclers, shut our eye to the noble sense of justice on the part of the Arab governors, some of whom publicly chastised, as is recorded in Arab histories, their overzealous lieutenants for desecrating the religious edifices of the Zoroastrians. Very important information regarding the difficult Pahlavi language is to be derived from Arab authors. In fact the proof positive of Pahlavi not being an artificial language is provided by Arab writers, who, if inimical to Zoroastrianism, would not have been at pains to record the peculiar structure of their sacred tongue. The author of the *Fihrist* had a careful paragraph devoted to the description of Pahlavi which was the first authentic source for European students. The other was Yaqut, and the third source, which has not been yet made as accessible as it ought to be, is a passage in the *Mafatehulum*. It would astound those, says Mr. Nariman, who are brought up in a belief of the inherited animosity of the Arabs towards Zoroastrianism, but it is a fact all the same, that Al Muqaddassi in the itinerary of his wonderful travels and fascinating discussions with representatives of various religions entered into peaceful conversation with Zoroastrian representatives in the several Fire-temples of Iran. He has preserved for us samples of the very pronunciation of the cryptic Pahlavi syllabary in his days.

Notes of the Day.

Breaking Down the Barriers.

How far the war has brought about a better understanding regarding the relation of India and the Colonies is evidenced from the perusal of a few Canadian papers. A propos of a recent dispatch which said that "the Canadian and Indian troops drove back, at the bayonet point, a vicious German onslaught near Richebourg," a correspondent in the "Toronto Star" asked whether there could be, after the war, a repetition of the affair in which a vessel carrying Indians could be excluded from a Canadian port and its passengers forcibly sent back whence they had come. In reply the "Toronto Star" wrote:

This much we can with some safety predict: When the war ends the British Empire will have a deeper consciousness of itself, and the influence of this will be considerable. The form or the extent of the results nobody can predict. But the Canadians who are fighting, falling and lying wounded in field and hospital, alongside British regulars and men of Kitchener's army will better know their British relatives, and be better known by them than ever before. The same will be true of men from remote parts of the Empire, brought into comradeship in the supreme hours of mortal conflict. The British Columbian soldiers fighting side by side with troops from India in beating off a vicious German onslaught, going through that terrible melee as comrades must ever after be influenced by the association. It will be so inevitably.

"The Day will Come."

The immigration trouble in Canada has turned on two questions,—the question of labour and the question of race. And on this point the same paper makes some sensible comments:—

Let us separate the two questions. We are quite sure that intelligent Indians do not want wages lowered or the standard of living reduced. Let Canadians and Indians get together, talk the matter over, and try to come to an understanding. That is diplomacy,—broad diplomacy, modern diplomacy, as contrasted with the trickery and senseless ceremony that were once associated with the word. It would be quite possible to make some arrangement that would prevent the flooding of the labour market in British Columbia, without hurting the feelings of our Indian friends.

"As Canadians," says another Canadian in the "Toronto Globe," "we have a right to know what we have done to these Aryan brothers of ours." And he proceeds:—

What are the facts? Have we behaved, through our elected leaders, as we would have others behave to us? If we have not, we have done wrong.

There is evidently some account we have to settle with the Sikhs, these men who are fighting by the side of Canadians in the trenches, who are our brothers in arms, at least; both fighting for our King-Emperor. If our hands are not clean it will little profit us that we have sent 100,000 men to the front, for a day will come when the question may be: Shall Canada or India stay in the Empire?

"Let Them All Come?"

But more remarkable still is the frank demand of an enthusiastic Highland immigrant to Canada, whose conversation with Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Grace is reported by her in the "Montreal Witness." Talking about the Indian immigration grievance, he felt that Canada:

Must remove this blot upon her fair name and allow the domiciled Hindu to have his wife and children with him. But he was prepared to do far more. He asked, 'Why not open our doors to them?' I said, 'Surely restricted immigration was wiser, was all even India expected of us.' 'No,' he replied with a wave of the hand. 'Let them come in, all who want to, we surely have plenty of room.'

And remembering how thousands of the enemy's subjects enjoy the privileges of Canadian subjects, he significantly added, "Think how much safer we would be with British citizens as our immigrants."

The Turk as a Fighter.

Testimony to the honourable fighting of the Turks, as contrasted with the utter lack of honour and humanity shown by the Germans, continues to accumulate. Corsair, writing in the "Near East," gives extracts from an artillery officer's letter which is a striking commentary on the most commonly though wrongly held view about the Turk. The artillery officer writes:

The Turks . . . are worth twenty times more than any Germans, both with regard to straight fighting and honour. I always had the impression that the Turk was a hideous creature suggestive of an armed brigand, with a revolver between his teeth and a knife in each hand,—or "vice versa." As a matter of fact, he is a very ordinary individual, a good fighter, and is possessed of more than the average amount of pluck and daring.

And the same officer reports an incident which reads more like a page from the "Thousands Nights" than a fact of these days of machine guns and German barbarism. He reported that the British captured one Turkish sniper who had been a worry to them for days, and who, on being made prisoner at last, was found to be 'a girl about 19 years of age.

This cannot but remind the reader of Arabian history and romance of the good old days when the Arab girls shared the "delights" of battle with their men-folk.

The Cry of the Children.

That the children of to-day are the citizens of to-morrow, is a truth more often mechanically accepted than properly realized, was the burden of a lecture on child protection which Mr. Masani delivered on Saturday under the auspicies of the Social Service League. The point which he very properly emphasized was that not only was little, if nothing, being done to take adequate measures for the protection of children in India, but that this country had not yet begun to follow the excellent example set by Western countries in this matter. No part of his lecture deserves more careful consideration at the hands of the social workers, as well as all classes of the public than the picture which he vividly drew of Bombay's "Street Arabs." There is, indeed, nothing sadder in our social system than the way in which hundreds of children are being deprived of their prerogative,—the home. "Many children" Mr. Masani said, "were left foraken to seek shelter in the streets which were their kindergarten classes and elementary schools for learning the elements of criminality, thence to pass on to the high schools and colleges of crime, the reformatories and prisons. There were mission homes and Salvation Army homes, orphanages and schools for the defective. Several children found shelter there but a large number remained outside, rather were kept outside, because the paid their parents or so-called guardians or professional beggars, to whom they were hired out, to exploit them." Mr. Masani concluded by pointing to the immediate necessity,—which we have often emphasized,—of co-ordinating the efforts of the existing institutions and agencies and to have a central organization for the rescue work.

Moslems and Sir Sankaran Nair.

Sir Sankaran Nair has recently been entertained by various bodies on his elevation to the Viceroy's Council. But, perhaps, the most remarkable of these entertainments was that given by the Moslems of Madras. As Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim assured him, the Mahomedans, no less than the Hindus, shared in the fullest measures the universal confidence which he enjoyed with his countrymen. The most notable fact about this function was that it revealed the growing sense of unanimity, among Hindus and the Mahomedans in all important problems affecting the interests of the country and not least in the selection of Indian members to Executive Councils. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, therefore, very properly emphasised that in spite of many other difficulties, Sir Sankaran Nair could derive great comfort from the fact that he was going to take up the office when India was becoming united.

Official and Personal

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will pay a visit shortly to Gersoppa Falls in Shimoga District of Mysore. As at present arranged their Excellencies will reach the Falls on or about the 12th proximo and leave on or about the 16th.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor and Lady O'Dwyer, accompanied by Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, Col. Dallas, and Col. Bailey, returned from Nahan to Ambala yesterday. His Honour intends to hold a divisional Durbar which will be attended by local Durbaris.

Lord Carmichael left Darjeeling yesterday for Calcutta. He will arrive in Calcutta to-day.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler on assuming the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Burma vacates the office of Vice-President of the Viceroy's Council and Sir William Clerk will presumably succeed him. Sir Ali Imam is the senior member but retires in a few weeks' time and Sir William is next in order of seniority.

Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archæological Department, is at present on a brief visit to Lahore in connection with the projected work at Shalamar and Shahdara.

The President and members of the Railway Board will tour in turn this cold weather. Mr. Gillan, President, will visit Karachi and Lahore and then return to Delhi for the season. Mr. Anderson will tour in Burma and the programme of Mr. Couchman is still unsettled. Mr. Anderson will tour in connection with the manufacture of munitions.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair will leave Madras by the Calcutta Mail to-morrow on his way to Delhi.

Sir Harcourt Butler arrived in Rangoon yesterday by the Edavane from Calcutta. A public reception will take place at the Jubilee Hall to-day. Except for officials at the wharf the arrival yesterday was private.

Mr. Byron, Executive Engineer, on the closing up of the Indo-Burma Railway Survey will be posted to the North-Western Railway.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SERBIAN FRONT.

ENEMY COMPLETELY CHECKED.

DESTRUCTIVE FRENCH BATTERIES.

ENTRENCHMENTS AFFORD NO SHELTER.

FURTHER PROGRESS BY ITALIANS.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE

Bulgarian attacks in the Kupruli battle have been completely arrested owing to a flank offensive by the French. Fighting continues around Belgrade without change. Official reports state that French troops attacked the Bulgarians on Friday evening south of Strumnitza and captured Nabova.

A later telegram says that the Serbians at Kuprulu, have recaptured half of the town. The other half is under the fire of the Serbian guns.

The advance of the Austrians and the Germans on the Serbian frontier does not exceed seven miles.

It is officially announced that a British submarine has sunk a German cruiser of the Prinz Adalbert class near Libau.

"Eyewitness" commenting on the battle in Champagne says, that no matter how powerful the enemy's entrenchments are, they are no shelter from the French batteries, and that the strategical rupture, so feared by the Germans, can be effected.

The Italian offensive continues successfully, two redoubts have been occupied, completing the seizure of the south-eastern slopes of Mozli in Montenero, and capturing trenches near Gorizia.

Sir John Simon in an interview said there was no parallel in the whole record of Britain to the case of Miss Cavell; and cited a case to support his contention.

There has been a fresh fall in American Exchange owing to the enormous volume of exports.

A Ukase authorises Russian credit operations abroad to the extent of 550 millions sterling.

BULGARIAN ATTACKS COMPLETELY ARRESTED.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS GERMAN CRUISER.

GREAT BATTLE OF KUPRULI.

FLANK OFFENSIVE BY FRENCH TROOPS.

BULGARIAN ATTACKS COMPLETELY ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 24.

Bulgarian attacks in the great battle of Kupruli have been completely arrested owing to a flank offensive by the French from the South on a front from Krivolak, on the Salonika railway, to Strumnitza.

FRENCH TROOE CAPTURE NABOVA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ADVANCE ARRESTED

PARIS, Oct. 25.

Official reports from Salonika state that the French troops attacked the Bulgarians on Friday evening south of Strumnitza and captured Nabova. Fighting continues.

The Austro-German advance on the Serbian front has been arrested.

HALF OF KUPRULU RECAPTURED.

OTHER HALF UNDER SERBIAN FIRE

PARIS, Oct. 25.

A communiqué shows that the village of Rabrovo which has been occupied by the French is nine miles south of Strumnitza. The French entered the village on Thursday not Friday. The French losses were very slight.

Another telegram from Salonika says that the Serbians at Kuprulu, otherwise Veles, have recaptured half of the town. The other half is under the fire of the Serbian guns.

The advance of the Austrians and the Germans on the Serbian frontier does not exceed seven miles.

FIGHTING CONTINUES NEAR BELGRADE.

POSITIONS LOST AND RETAKEN.

NISH, Oct. 24.

The communiqué says the fighting in the direction of Belgrade continues without change.

Near Kniashevatz, strong enemy forces captured Mactchack after determined fighting, but we counter-attacked and retook the position.

We recaptured the position on the right bank of the Nichava and fighting continues on the left bank.

There has been fighting at Krivolak, forty-five miles south of Uskub, in which French troops were fighting by our side.

RUSSIAN FLEET BOMBARDS BURGAS AND VARNA.

INDESCRIBABLE PANIC CREATED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

It is reported that the Russian fleet has effectively bombarded the Bulgarian ports of Burgas and Varna, creating an indescribable panic.

BLOCKADE OF BULGARIAN COAST.

ITALIAN SQUADRON CO-OPERATING.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A wireless messago received in Brindisi states that an Italian squadron is co-operating in the blockade and bombardment of the Bulgarian coast.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

ANZAC HEROES' FAREWELL.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Reuter's correspondent in the Dardanelles says that General Birdwood telegraphed to Sir Ian Hamilton on October, 17, "Anzacs greatly regret your departure and send best wishes."

Sir Ian Hamilton replied that he was deeply touched. To an old soldier like myself no honour is equal to the goodwill of the Anzac heroes."

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

PRINZ ADALBERT CLASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.

It is officially announced that a British submarine has sunk a German cruiser of the Prinz Adalbert class near Libau.

The Prinz Adalbert type of cruiser has a displacement of 8,856 tons with a speed of 21 knots and a complement of 591. The armament consists of four 8.2-inch guns, five 5.9-inch, fifteen smaller light and machine-guns, and four submerged torpedo tubes. The Prinz Adalbert was completed in 1904.

THE CAVELL CRIME.

CASE AFFORDS NO PARALLEL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press of America, the British Home Secretary said there was no parallel in the whole record of Britain to the case of Miss Cavell. Even in cases of clearly proved espionage Britain had not sentenced a woman to death.

Sir John Simon explained the vast opportunities for the defence of persons accused of military offences and cited the case of a woman acting in association with a male spy. Both were overwhelmingly convicted of espionage and the woman was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

BERLIN REALISES THE BLUNDER.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.

That Berlin realises the blunder of the murder of Miss Cavell is shown by an inspired telegram attempting to defend the execution. The telegram says the sentence was based on the provisions of the imperial penal code and military penal code.

RUSSIAN OPTIMISM.

THE CRISIS HAS PASSED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

"The Times" announces that the Russian Headquarters have authorised its representative with the General Staff to state that the crisis with Russian arms due to the enemy's uninterrupted blows along the 700 miles' front from May to October, has passed favourably. The Russians are not exhausted and are now firmly based upon the centre of the Empire and are living in expectation of a general offensive and looking confidently to the armies of the Allies.

FIGHTING ON DVINSK FRONT.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS EAST OF VILNA.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.

The communiqué says the Germans captured a village south-east of Riga and a Zeppelin dropped bombs on Riga on Friday night. Fierce fighting was resumed on the Dvinsk front.

The Germans on Saturday captured Illuxt after several attacks, in which they suffered cruel losses in the ensuing desperate street fighting.

The Russians captured several villages in the lake district east of Vilna.

RUSSIA'S FISCAL REFORMS.

550 MILLIONS TO BE BORROWED ABROAD.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.

A Ukase authorises credit operations abroad amounting to 550 millions sterling.

The Minister of Finance foreshadows the reformation of the whole fiscal system on the basis of an income tax, with a tax on textiles and state monopolies in tea, sugar and matches.

The tea monopoly is estimated to yield a hundred million roubles annually.

MADANPALLE BOMB CASE.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The Sessions Judge of Chittoor has disposed of the Madanpalle bomb case which was recently committed to the Sessions by the Sub-Magistrate of Madanpalle and in which many influential Chetties were concerned as accused. All the accused have been acquitted. Thirty witnesses were examined for the prosecution and none for the defence.

POWER OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

ENTRENCHMENTS AFFORD NO SHELTER.

STRATEGICAL RUPTURE CAN BE EFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The official "Eyewitness" says it is only now possible to view the effect of the battle of Champagne in its entirety, and careful investigation of the battlefield demonstrates, that no matter how powerful the enemy's entrenchments are, they are no shelter from the Frnch batteries, and that the strategical rupture so feared by the Germans can be effected.

FIGHTING IN GIVENCHY WOOD

GERMANS SUFFER EIGHTH DEFEAT.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The Germans, in a night attack in Givenchy Wood, suffered the eighth defeat here in five days.

The communiqué says Germans were decimated whenever they left their trenches and were compelled to retire.

French artillery was very active on the rest of the Front, destroying the enemy trenches and works, especially in the region of Lihons, Champagne and Lorraine.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY SOUTH OF LA BASSEE CANAL.

BRITISH WIN FOUR AERIAL FIGHTS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A despatch from Field-Marshal French says there has been considerable artillery activity south of La Bassee Canal during the last few days but nothing important on the remainder of the front.

The British won four aerial fights.

BRITISH SPIRIT.

BLACK WATCH PIPERS' HEROISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A correspondent with the Headquarters says that among the notable incidents of the British attack at Loos was the occasion on which the Black Watch went into action with pipers playing Hieland Laddie. The pipers paused at the first German trench while the enemy were cleared out. Two mounted the parapets and the skirl of pipes was audible above the crash of bombs. One was shot but his companion continued playing till the advance was resumed when the pipers followed, the notes sounding triumphantly above the tumult as smoke swallowed the Black Watch. A sergeant killed seven Germans singlehanded with the bayonet.

ESCAPED OFFICER OF THE EMDEN.

REACHES SAN FRANCISCO.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 24.

Lieutenant Lauterbach, the Emden officer, who with others escaped from the Tanglin internment camp on the outbreak of mutiny in Singapore in February last, reached America in the middle of August, though whether he has successed in getting through the last stage of his long journey from Tanglin to the Fatherland is not certain. That he had successed in getting to San Francisko in August is, however, clear, for the "Japan Gazette" reproduces a statement published apparently in a San Francisco paper dated August 18th, in which Lieutenant Lauterbach goes into some details about his adventures.

GERMAN APPEALS FOR PEACE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special London correspondent cables, London October 23rd:—The "New York Herald" warns that the recent appeals for peace are merely German attempts to make the best of the war before her collapse.

The paper points out the peace income of Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Italy and even Servia who purpose continuing the war for a few years or longer if necessary.

RECRUITING "RED HOT."

London, Oct. 23.—Mr. Peters representing the Labour Recruiting Committee says that canvassing is going red hot, most encouraging reports being received from all parts of the country. Young men are begining to realise the gravity of the issue.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE

FURTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON CARSO PLATEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Oct. 25.

The communiqué says the Italians continued the successful offensive, occupying a village and heights in the Ledro valley, storming two redoubts on the upper Cordevole, completing the seizuro of the south-eastern slopes of Mozli in Montenero and capturing trenches near Gorizia.

There was fierce fighting on the Carso plateau where important positions were stormed by both sides several times, but the Italians in the evening held their ground and gained on the left wing and centre. Over a thousand prisoners were taken on the Isonzo front during the day.

NO ENTHUSIASM IN HUNGARY

A SUDDEN COLLAPSE FEARED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 23rd October:—

The "Morning Post's" Buda-Pesth correspondent says that there is no enthusiasm in Hungary over the Balkan adventure but a general feeling of despair over the interminable character of the war.

Austro-Hungary will be unable to fight on three fronts if the present rate of losses continue over the winter. The whole military power of the Monarchy is already in the fighting line and is dependent upon Germany for reinforcements. Hence a sudden collapse is feared.

The re-examination of rejected men provided only 30,000 fit for home service, these releasing old Landstrum men for the front.

FRESH FALL IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

FLOOD OF BILLS ON LONDON AND PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

There has been a fresh fall in sterling exchange owing to the enormous volume of exports, causing a flood of bills on London and Paris.

There has been a noticeable increase in exports of foodstuffs while imports have fallen.

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

Mr. Redfield, Secretary for Commerce, announces the formation of an American trust company, a similar organisation to the Netherlands Overseas Trust. It will handle American products abroad with assurances that they will not reach belligerents.

VOLUNTEERS IN BURMA.

SIR HENRY ADAMSON'S APPRECIATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

In bidding farewell to the troops in the garrison Sir Harvey Adamson referred to the concord between the civil and military authorities. He expressed indebtedness for this to the present and past General Officers Commanding and thanked Generals Johnstone and Young for help since the war began. His Honour complemented each local Volunteer Corps on their loyalty, enthusiasm and hard work during the past year and said General Nixon who saw their action in exceptionally difficult circumstances had praised the energy and efficiency of local volunteer forces. Similar tributes were paid by Sir Harvey to the Moulmein forces and the Burma Railway Volunteers.

THE "DYAN PRAKASH" DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. DEVADHAR ACQUITTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

Mr. J. B. Vacha, the City Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Gopal Krishna Devadhar, Editor, the "Dyan Prakash," stood charged with having defamed Mr. Kashinath Waman Lele by publishing certain remarks in his paper. Mr. Vacha acquitted Mr. Devadhar of the charge brought against him.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH ASSURANCES TO TRIBAL SHEIKHS.

HOLY PLACES WILL BE RESPECTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—

Under orders of the General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia the following circular letter was recently issued to the Tribal Sheikhs on the Tigris line in order to reassure them as to the objects and intentions of the British Government in Iraq:—

'As you are aware the British forces after defeating the Turkish forces entrenched at Sinu have occupied Kut-al-Amara and are now following the defeated Turkish army up the Tigris. It has come to our knowledge that as they did before, in order to induce the Arabs to help them against the British, the enemy are doing all they can to deceive and mislead them with false information and lying tales regarding the doings and intentions of the British and are again seeking to rouse you to Jehad. You, the Sheikhs of the Arabs, are wiser men and will not be misled but some of your ignorant tribesmen may be. It is therefore considered expedient to remind you of the following facts which are patent to all and cannot be denied.

Firstly, Great Britain never came into this war willingly. The war was forced on her simply by the intrigues of Germany, who for her own purposes incited Turkey to commit repeated acts of hostility against England so that she might be involved in war with her.

Secondly, immediately on the outbreak of war Great Britain notified to the world that so long as the inhabitants of the Holy Places refrained from ill-treating British-Indian pilgrims the troops of Great Britain would under no circumstances molest the Holy Places.

Thirdly, immediately on the arrival of the British forces on the Shat-al-Arab we proclaimed that the British Government had no quarrel with the tribes of Iraq and no design against their religion, that the war was with the Turkish Government and troops alone, and that the British forces would not attack or molest the Arabs so long as they maintained a neutral attitude.

Fourthly, the Army Commander has consistently shown clemency and consideration to any of the clergy or their adherents or to any local Tribal Arabs who have fallen into our hands as prisoners and has refrained them from deporting to India with the Turkish prisoners.

All the above facts should be sufficient to demonstrate to you that the British authorities possess the most friendly feeling towards the religious authorities of Iraq and the inhabitants of the Holy Places, and the tribesmen of the Arabs, and that as has been repeatedly stated our war is only with the Turkish Government who wantonly went to war with us. You may rest assured that the British Government has no intention of interfering in the religious or tribal affairs of the courtry and that your Holy Places will be respected and preserved from the slightest molestation by our troops.

In view of the above facts and assurances, it will surely be plain to you that if you enter unnecessarily into the conflict between the Powers you will put yourselves to unnecessary loss and difficulty and you should therefore refuse steadfastly to be mislead into abandoning an attitude of aloofness and neutrality from which no harm can come to you.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH ENEMY.

THE MADRAS PROSECUTION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The further hearing of the case in which Mr. F. E. M. Hooper, Managing Director of Messrs. McDowell & Co. stands charged with (1) trading with enemy and (2) having conspired and instigated his assistant J. Hermans to obtain tobacco from Blam Bros. Goch, Germany, was continued to-day, before the Presidency Magistrate.

The first charge was taken up first. Mr. Kerr, I.C.S., Postal Censor at Bombay, from the 2nd October till the 15th February, was examined and gave evidence as to his intercepting certain letters and finding in them the correspondences which led to the prosecution of the accused. He sent them to the Political Department, Bombay, wherefrom they were forwarded to the Madras Government. A clerk in Messrs McDowell examined indentified the signature of Mr. Hooper and Mr. Hermans in the letters intercepted by the Censor.

This closed the prosecution case on the first charge.

The second charge was next taken up and Mr. Kerr was again examined. His cross-examination was reserved till the close of the examination-in-chief on the second charge also.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AGREED TO.

DR TURNER REAPPOINTED.

EULOGISTIC REFERENCES TO HIS WORK.

The Corporation gave consideration to two important matters, namely, the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner and the extension of the term of their present Health Officer, Dr. Turner. The Corporation had already discussed the first question for the last two or three meetings, and the decision which they came to yesterday was considered to be rather sudden.

The next question was that of the Health Officer and the Corporation was most profuse in its appreciation of the services he had rendered for the last 15 years, and they reappointed him for a further period of five years.

The School of Tropical Medicine was the last subject taken up, and the Corporation had to adjourn before finally coming to a decision, whether they should reject or accept the Committee's recommendation that the Health Officer's services should be lent to the School.

A good deal of excitement marked the earlier stages of the proceedings at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr Pheroze C. Sethna. At the stroke of 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) the attendance was not sufficient to form a *quorum*, and the proceedings commenced five minutes after the time appointed. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia then rose to resume his remarks on the question of the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. He sprang a surprise upon the Corporation by saying that in view of the excessive heat and the fact that the fans were not working he believed the members were not in a mood to listen to long speeches. He would therefore, he said make no further remarks and let the House vote straight away on the question before them. As he had moved the original proposition he had the last say in the matter and no other members could speak after him.

The Corporation thereupon proceeded to vote on the question which, as stated above, related to the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Sukhia had moved approving of the Committee's report which was against the appointment of a Deputy, but which offered assistance to the Commissioner in another form. To this two amendments had been moved, one by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola to the effect that a Deputy Commissioner be appointed for a period of two years, and that a Committee be appointed to select a suitable officer for the post. The amendment proposed by Mr. V. A. Dabholker asked the Corporation to send back the report to the Committee for further consideration.

Mr. Dabholker's amendment was first put to the vote and lost, eight members voting in favour of and eleven against it.

Sir Ibrahim's amendment shared the same fate, the voting being eleven in favour, twelve against.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Sir Ibrahim demanded a poll and shortly after, a few members entered the Hall. They were, however, debarred from voting, the President ruling that they could not vote as they had entered the Hall when the work of taking the poll had commenced. The result of the poll was a "tie," thirteen members voting in favour and an equal number against it. The President gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment, which was accordingly declared carried. It was next put as a substantive proposition, when Dr. Jehangir Cursetji rose to a point of order whether the members who had entered the Hall whilst the amendment was being voted upon could participate in the voting on the amendment as a substantive proposition. Dr. Jehangir was of opinion that these members could not vote. Several members then discussed the point of order. Mr. R. S. Navalkar doubted whether in view of the fact that they had been debarred from voting on the amendment they could now be allowed to vote on the amendment as a substantive motion. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was of opinion that the amendment had already been disposed of and these members could therefore vote on the amendment when it was put as a substantive proposition. Mr. Chunilal Mehta agreed with Sir Bhalchandra and the President ruled that these members were entitled to vote. The amendment was then put as a substantive proposition and carried, 20 voting in favour and 10 against it. A poll was demanded with the result that it was found 20 voted in favour and 18 against it.

EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Corporation then took into consideration the Committee's report stating that Dr. Turner's term of office as Health Officer, "will expire on 31st January 1916, they beg to submit herewith a letter from the Health officer to the Commissioner, dated the 10th September 1915, in which he states that he is willing to continue in Office and applies for the grant of furlough and personal allowance. Dr. Turner being willing to accept office the Committee have no doubt the Corporation will be very glad to renew his appointment for a further term of five years and mark their appreciation of the excellent work done by him during the past 15 years for the improvement of the health of the City."

The Committee further urged that as Dr. Turner had no furlough for a period of 15 years and now that he had passed the age limit of 55 he was debarred under the regulations from getting the furlough earned by him during the service, the Corporation would show special consideration to Dr. Turner and allow him to take the furlough he was entitled to in addition to the privilege leave that he might have earned. This arrangement the Committee admitted, would require an amendment of the existing rules.

Regarding Dr. Turner's application for a personal allowance as he had no increase in the past 12 years the Committee said:

"In view of this fact and in view of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Turner in the past the Committee recommend that he may be allowed a personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem during the next term of office. As, however, the maximum salary for the appointment has been fixed by the statute at Rs. 2,000, legislative sanction for the payment of the allowance will be necessary."

Sir Bhalchandra in moving the proposition, that the Committee's Report be adopted appointing Dr. Turner as their Health Officer for a period of five years at a salary of Rs. 2,000 and a personal allowance of Rs. 250 said that it was fifteen years since Dr. Turner was appointed as Health Officer for Bombay. He was selected by a Committee in England. The speaker was informed that Dr. Priestly who was the gentleman first selected for the post was a good man, but that Dr. Turner was a better man for the outdoor work of the Health Department. Dr. Turner's activities had been many in the city. He had done his best for the health of the city, and taken many steps for its improvement. He had inaugurated the Sanitary Engineer's class of which even the Government had taken advantage. He had also educated the public in regard to the Sanitary work by means of the Sanitary Association, which had been doing such good work in the city. Sir Bhalchandra hoped that the proposition would be carried through unanimously. With regard to the granting of an additional allowance, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta had rightly pointed out that the allowance should be personal and Sir Bhalchandra hoped that the Corporation would give their sanction.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji in supporting the proposition paid a tribute to the many sided activities of Dr. Turner for the improvement of the health of the city. They could not do better than support the Committee's recommendations.

DR. SUKHIA OBJECTS TO "TINKERING."

Dr. Sukhia said that he regretted the proposition was brought forward. He objected to the Municipal Act being tinkered at this rate by the Corporation. It did not reflect much credit on the intelligence of the Corporation to request the Government to meddle with the Municipal Act. Only on rare occasions should they ask the Government to interfere with the Municipal Act. The Corporation was going from bad to worse in this matter of tinkering. But it was not proper that they should go on with it any more. He thought it was a bad thing to change the Municipal Act for the convenience of an individual officer of the Municipality. He regretted that an experienced and long standing member of the Corporation like Sir Bhalchandra had moved the proposition. Regarding the question of a personal allowance to Dr. Turner, the speaker said that the Corporation was very kind to their Health Officer. He was given the maximum after he had put in only three years' service, and it was not proper for Dr. Turner now to complain about not getting any promotion for the last 12 years. He had received his maximum of pay. Dr. Sukhia wanted to know whether there was any instance like that under the Government service where an officer after reaching his pensionable age, had been given an increased allowance in addition to an extension. He therefore moved an amendment that the Committee's report be recorded except regard to a personal allowance.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit in supporting the amendment said that he had no doubt that Dr. Turner deserved well of the Corporation. He was second to none in the admiration of the splendid work Dr. Turner had done for the Corporation, for the City and for the general public. But they had given him his maxium salary for the last 12 years and they were reappointing him for a further period of five years. By that means they were showing their appreciation of Dr. Turner's work. But the speaker said that the Corporation would not be justified in moving the legislature to make an amendment in the existing rules in the manner recommended by the Committee.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar saw no harm in asking the Government to make the necessary change in the rules. There was nothing wrong in the idea. It was in the interests of the Corporation to reappoint a man of such ripe experience as Dr. Turner, and it was quite proper and equitable that the allowance recommended by the Committee should be given to Dr. Turner. He thought it was very good on the part of Dr. Turner not to have taken advantage of the furlough which was due to him, before. Otherwise the city would have lost the services for the time being of an able Health Officer. He supported the Committee's report, and hoped that the Corporation would adopt their recommendations.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in replying to the debate regretted that Dr. Sukhia had wasted his breath in moving such an amendment. He could have understood Dr. Sukhia's amendment if it was regarding salary, but the additional allowance was not a permanent thing, but only a temporary and personal allowance. Sir Bhalchandra hoped that the Corporation would use their best discretion and pass the proposition, because they would thereby be retaining the services of an eminent sanitarian, who had done so much for the city. By appointing him again, they would not be doing any personal favour to Dr. Turner, but they would be doing a great good to the city in general.

The proposition was carried by a large majority, Dr. Sukhia's amendment having been lost, only three or four members voting in favour of it.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Consideration was then given to the following report of the Medical Relief Committee with reference to the Commissioner's letter, dated 16th July, 1914, regarding the proposals made by Government for the appointment of the Health Officer or his Chief Assistant as Professor of Public Health and the establishment of courses of instruction in the duties of Public Health Administration and in the practice of the hospitals for infectious diseases, in connection with the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay:—

It has been stated in Government letter No. 5360, dated the 8th July, 1914, that the following proposals have been made for the teaching for a diploma in Public Health at the School of Tropical Medicine:—

(1) appointment of the Executive Health Officer, or his Chief Assistant, as Professor of Public Health;

(2) establishment of a six months' course of instruction in the duties of routine and special public health administration under the supervision of the Health Officer and his Assistants; and

(3) establishment of a course of instruction in the practice of hospitals for infectious diseases in charge of the Special Assistant Health Officer.

It is proposed to give to the Professor of Public Health a special remuneration of Rs. 200 per mensem. For instruction in the duties of routine and special public health administration and in the practice of the hospitals for infectious diseases, it has been decided to charge a fee of Rs. 200 per student for the entire course and it is proposed to hand over the fees to the Corporation for distribution wholly or in part among the officers of the Health Department. It has been represented that these arrangements form an essential part of the scheme and that unless the Corporation are prepared to co-operate with Government as proposed, it would be impossible to undertake the course of teaching proposed. In submitting the proposal the Commissioner states in his letter No. 13343, dated the 16th July, 1914, that the Health Officer considers that he and his successors could undertake the work without detriment to their ordinary duties and he points out that similar instruction is already given both by the Assistants to the Health Officer and the Special Assistant to the Health Officer in the case of students desiring to obtain the Sanitary Degree and observes that the course now proposed will be an amplification of the teaching already given.

After careful consideration the Committee are of opinion that having regard to the fact that the institution of the proposed School will be of great benefit to the Presidency and particularly to the City and in view of the assurance that the regular work of the Officers will not suffer in any way, sanction may be provisionally given to the proposed arrangement for one year and that the Commissioner be requested to report after the first term of six months as to the time devoted by the officers to the work of instruction during the term and as to whether their work was affected thereby in any way.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta appended the following Minute of Dissent:—

I venture to think that we shall best serve the interests of both Government as well as the Corporation and discharge our duties to either body by "rendering unto Caesar what is due to Caesar," i.e. to say, by rendering to each body what appertains to each. We can only properly do so by strictly and faithfully observing the legal and constitutional limitations which are provided by the Legislature (in which Government is a potent factor) to regulate and safeguard Municipal activity. And I am sure Government will not misunderstand our action if in any particular matter we find ourselves debarred from meeting their wishes and accepting their proposals in consequence thereof. Some of my colleagues talk light-heartedly of driving a coach and four through the provisions of the Municipal Act, but I am afraid they do not realize what a serious thing it is to infringe the plain provisions of the law. I am afraid they are not aware how plain the provision of the Municipal Act is in respect of the question in the present case. Section 74 says:—

(1) The Corporation shall appoint fit persons to be Municipal Executive Engineer, Municipal Executive Health Officer, and Municipal Hydraulic Engineer.

(2) Each of the said officers shall—

(a) be appointed for a renewable term of five years.

(b) devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

It will be observed that the words of clause (b) are carefully chosen to make it clear that no portion of his time or attention shall be devoted by any one of the three officers to anything but the duties of his office. As this is a statutory provision, it is not competent even for the Corporation to sanction or permit its infringement. It is as binding on the Corporation as on the officer himself, as my friend Sir T. B. Nariman would have discovered if his zeal had not outrun his legal and constitutional lore. It is as astonishing to me as it is distressing to observe that the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer from whom we should expect a scrupulous observance of the integrity of the Municipal constitution should deliberately recommend a proposal so completely subversive of a prohibition to which the Legislature attached so much importance and deemed so essential that they incorporated it in the Act without allowing even the Corporation any discretion in the matter. The reason stated by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in his minute that it was most undesirable to let the Health Officer of a city like Bombay undertake any other duties except those appertaining to his office was the very reason which the Legislature thought so cogent that they were persuaded to insert clause (b) in section 74.

At the meeting of the Medical Relief Committee held on the 1st February, 1915, at which I presided as Chairman thereof, the above view was accepted and a draft report framed in pursuance thereof. In view however of several dissenting minutes, a fresh meeting of the Committee was called on the 30th August, when I was unfortunately unable to be present, and the decision of the previous Committee was, as appears from the minutes of the proceedings, reversed by 7 votes against 6.

There are also minutes by Sir T. B. Nariman, Dr. D. B. Master, Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir, D. E. Wacha, R. S. Navalkar, C. H. Setalvad, H. P. Mody, J. B. Petit, P. C. Sethna, G. Wittet, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia.

In moving the Committee's recommendations Dr. Cursetji said that it was impossible to get a competent professor of hygiene for anything less than Rs. 1,000, who would be qualified to teach hygiene as he ought to. At the present time the whole medical profession in England was impressed for the terrible war, and it was impossible to get a suitable man to fill the appointment. It would be most advantageous and economical if they could help the very great and good object which the Government have in view, the promotion of research work in Tropical Medicine and the education of the Indian students in research work so that they might be of great advantage to their country. If they thought that by the appointment of Dr. Turner they would ensure the good of the city they should support the appointment. They would be unable to find a single officer whether in the Indian Medical Service, or outside, of such great eminence as their present Health Officer who would be able to do the duty of Health Officer as ably as Dr. Turner, for the simple reason that whether in India or in England they had no officer who had such great experience as Dr. Turner of an Indian city. The Rs. 200 that it was proposed to be given to Dr. Turner as emolument would be nothing; it was a trifle. By not lending Dr. Turner's services they would be placing a hinderance in the way of the Tropical School of Medicine. because it would be impossible to get the services of an eminent man to take up the duties on a low salary. As for the objection of their Health Officer doing outside work, he had already been doing so for the many years in the interest of the city, and by this addition Dr. Turner would not be debarred from doing his duty less efficiently.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Ratanshaw Nariman.

Mr. Rahimbhoy Currimbhoy said that there were various difficulties in the way. There was not the least room for doubt that the existing rules did not allow them to permit of their Health Officer doing any other work. He had already been doing multifarious duties and his hands were too full. But they could lend the services of their assistant, and Government were not very particular in that respect. He therefore moved that the Committee's report be recorded and approved, subject to the amendment, that the Chief Assistant Health Officer be appointed to take up the duties of professorship and that the Commissioner be requested to report after six months as to what time was devoted by that officer for this work.

Dr. Moses said that he agreed that there were legal objections. But at the same time Government were not very anxious to have the services of their Health Officer only, but they were willing to take the Chief Assistant. He therefore saw no objection to their lending the Chief Assistant's services to the Government. He supported the amendment.

HEALTH OFFICER'S HANDS ALREADY FULL.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said that the establishment of a Tropical School of Medicine would no doubt be welcomed by the Corporation, and a body like theirs should do its utmost to support a scheme of that character. But they were asked to lend the services of their Health Officer for the purpose of lecturing, and the Corporation should carefully consider that proposition. He felt that the Health Officer's hands were too full to enable him to take up any other work. He had done exceptional work, as the Corporation had expressed their wishes that he was doing good for the city thereby. The Corporation had allowed him to take part in the various movements of a public and semi-public character, only because they were for the well-being and promotion of the health of the city. But they were asked to extend their sphere still further, and they must, therefore be more cautious. The Health Officer was already over-worked and with these further duties thrown on his shoulders he would have more work to do. The Corporation would do well to consider the report very carefully, even taking the risk of the scheme of the Tropical School of Medicine being wrecked. It was all very well to come and say to them that it was a good thing to have a School like that. The Corporation were willing to do all in their power to help the movement onwards. But the Act was there and it placed a very serious difficulty in their way and no one denied it. If they said that Dr. Turner had been doing other work in the past, that was hardly an argument in favour of the present proposition. Even in the past by allowing him to do so they had overstepped their powers. He for one was strongly opposed to the appointment of the Health Officer to the post proposed, for it would throw more work on him and it would not be to the interests of the city. He therefore moved that the report of the Committee be recorded. As regards the lending the services of the Assistant Officer, he did not think it would be equal to the lending of the services of the Health Officer. He, therefore, further moved that the Government be informed that they regret that they are unable to lend the services of their Municipal Health Officer.

Dr. Sukhia was rising to speak but as it was time for the meeting to adjourn they adjourned to Thursday next, the 28th October.

IMPROVEMENT OF ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

The Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted the following report, regarding proposals for improving the condition of the Arthur Road Hospital and for providing suitable accommodation at the Hospital for cases of infectious diseases occurring among persons in a good position of life:—

In adopting the Committee's previous report, dated the 20th August, 1913, the Corporation accepted the offer of Government to bear the cost of providing suitable hospital accommodation for cases of infectious diseases occurring among the European and Anglo-Indian population of the City, and also requested the Commissioner to bring up proposals for rendering the Arthur Road Hospital less unattractive to persons in a good position of life who might be obliged to resort to it. At the instance of Dr. E. Moses the Corporation also invited the Commissioner's attention to certain defects in the Arthur Road Hospital and its surroundings, and asked for a report from him as to the measures to be taken to improve its condition.

In submitting a report in pursuance of both these Resolutions the Commissioner states that the defects in the Hospital, *viz.*, insufficiency of light in the main wards of the Hospital, necessity for improvement in the semi-permanent wards and the servants' quarters and the insanitary condition of the ground round the Hospital, have been recognized by the Municipal Officers to exist. He points out that the buildings of the Hospital have always been a somewhat cheap and makeshift arrangement, that they have adequately fulfilled the purpose for which they were originally erected and have been efficiently managed and administered, but that the time has undoubtedly come for a better arrangement and for rendering the surroundings of the Hospital more sanitary. He accordingly submits plans and estimates of the following works at present required at the Hospital:—

	Cost Rs.
(1) Construction of Wards for Europeans	1,78,203
(2) Construction of Wards for Indians	1,99,000
(3) Construction of Administration Block and Quarters for Resident Medical Officer, Nurses, Servants, etc.	1,80,000
(4) Acquisition and filling in of an area of 12,500 square yards of low-lying land behind the Hospital	94,000
Total	6,42,263

COST TO GOVERNMENT.

The cost of the European wards, *viz.*, Rs. 1,78,203, will fall on Government in accordance with their offer. The cost of the Indian wards includes the construction of four new semi-permanent wards, while the three existing permanent wards and the two permanent small-pox wards are proposed to be maintained, though it will be necessary to improve them. The Commissioner suggests that of the new wards one and, if required, two, can be set aside for persons in a good position of life from whom a moderate fee may be taken for treatment. This is, however, a matter of detail which can be settled subsequently. The estimate for offices and quarters for nurses, etc., includes an estimate of Rs. 15,000 for quarters for a Resident Medical Officer who would be necessary, if not permanently, at least during serious epidemics. These buildings can be erected on land already in the possession of the Municipality though a good deal of it requires filling in and levelling. The Commissioner, however, considers it necessary that the land behind the Hospital which is nearly always so covered with water as to constitute a tank should be acquired.

After having inspected the Hospital and its surroundings and after having considered the proposals, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer, the Committee beg to recommend that all the proposals may be generally approved, that the acquisition of the land behind the Hospital and its filling in be sanctioned and that the other works of improvement be carried out as funds permit after detailed plans and estimates are placed before the Corporation.

The Committee consider it desirable that the tank behind the low-lying land proposed to be acquired should also be acquired and filled in so as to remove the whole source of nuisance to the Hospital. They have therefore called for estimates of the cost of acquiring and filling in the tank, and on receipt of these estimates will submit a further report on the question.

MINUTES BY SIR P. M. MEHTA AND MR. WACHA.

Sir P. M. Mehta has appended the following minute to the Report:—

I think the heavy expenditure on these proposals should be included in the next Budget.

Mr. D. E. Wacha in his minute observes:—

While I am generally in agreement with the recommendations of my colleagues on the Committee I am quite doubtful about the expediency and utility of acquiring the land behind the hospital and filling and levelling it. The Municipality can direct the owner to fill the hollow and otherwise make his land sanitary. The proposed acquisition in my opinion is exceedingly expensive and demands reconsideration. Between the hospital and the Church of St. Ignatius, on the south, is a chawl, a hideous and undesirable structure, which it would be infinitely more preferable to acquire than the land behind the hospital. The chawl is not worth much and can be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. It can be pulled down and utilized for building and other purposes of the hospital as may be deemed most suitable. The hospital will have then the Catholic church on its south, which would be a more desirable neighbourhood than the ugly and unhealthy chawl now standing between the church and the hospital.

The Punjab Fishery Department, which has been working since November 1912, has made admirable progress. Mr. Howell, the Director, has developed a plan which will be at once successful in preserving fish and acceptable to fishermen and will be a source of revenue. It is noteworthy that the stock of fish in the acquariums has largely increased. Trout culture is proceeding in hills and already one hundred and sixteen miles of fishable water have been stocked and fish appear to be spawning naturally.

LATE SIR HENRY COTTON.

PRESS TRIBUTES.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Referring to the death of Sir Henry Cotton the "Leader" says: "It is incorrect as well as unjust to say that Sir Henry's Radical opinions were the consequence of his great disappointment in life. The truth really is that he was not given the prized appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal because his chivalrous fight for the underpaid and oppressed coolies on the tea gardens of Assam offended the planters as well as their superior friend, Lord Curzon. He was in truth a supporter of the Indian National Congress from its start. If he had been given the rightful position of the head of the Government of Bengal when Sir John Woodburn died or even after the death of Sir Alexander Mackenzie there would have been no partition of Bengal and Indian history would have been very different from and far less troublesome than has been in the last decade. Men of the type of Sir Henry, have never received fair treatment, but they are the officers who have done the best service for England and India. The fight which Sir Henry Cotton put up on behalf of the coolies will not be forgotten by our countrymen."

The loss of such a friend, the paper adds, is indeed hard to bear.

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Commenting on the death of Sir Henry Cotton, the "Madras Times" says:—"He may have been aggressive and at times lacked tact and judgment; but about his sincerity, his ardour in pursuit of what he thought was true, and about his dauntless spirit there were no two opinions. In his death India loses a well-tried friend whose place cannot be easily filled."

The "Madras Mail" says:—"Unlike other members for India Sir Henry Cotton knew what he was talking about and some of his criticisms were acute; but he lacked a sense of proportion, was strongly biassed on some questions and was often needlessly acrimonious."

"New India" writes:—His love for India was deep and true, his sense of justice clear and undistorted. Being, as he was, a member of the Indian Civil Service he realised that loyalty to the Empire forced on him the duty of exposing the abuses that threatened its stability, and his love for England made him jealous of her honour and insistent on the performance of her promises."

The "Indian Patriot" says:—"He was a brilliant example of sympathy for the people among whom he lived so long and of sacrifice for their sake."

The "Swedesha Mitran" (Tamil Daily) writes:—"Though born of a Civilian family he was every inch a pro-Indian."

The "Hindu" calls Sir Henry a true friend of India and says:—"He was of the band of three Englishmen, (Mr. A. O. Hume, Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn) who have done inestimable services to this country and who though members of the Indian Civil Service have not hesitated to break through the bureaucratic traditions of that service and to devote their energies and great talents in obtaining for India, the land of their adoption, evenhanded justice and a liberal and progressive Government.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

Arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting to express regret at the death of Sir Henry Cotton.

The Lucknow "Advocate" pays a tribute to the work of Sir Henry.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held to-day a resolution was adopted deeply mourning the death of Sir Henry Cotton, one of the truest friends of India. A cablegram to that effect sympathising with the bereaved family has been sent to Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, eldest son of Sir Henry.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

Referring to the death of Sir Henry Cotton the "Tribune" says: "It is due to his advice that Indians were able to look upon British people for the redress of their wrongs and for political progress and the service he has done for linking India with the Empire, will probably be never fully known though his detractors severely reprimanded him for his advocacy of India's cause."

The "Bulletin" writes: "No Englishman has indeed served India with greater devotion and suffered more for her."

The "Punjabee says: "Since his retirement from the service of the Crown Sir Henry Cotton had dedicated himself almost entirely to the service of the people of India. His presidential speech at the Bombay Congress, his "Indian and Home Memories," his services as member of Parliament during a memorable period in Indian history, his numerous articles in "India" and other English journals and periodicals, all bear remarkable testimony to his never-failing interest in India and his ever active sympathy with her people alike in their grievances their troubles and their aspirations."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The 230th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Subadar Gurdit Singh, 28th Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General H. B. Borradaile, Commanding, 30th Infantry.

Major J. E. Wilkinson, (I. M. L. retired), 7th Battalion, Lankaster Regiment.

Capt. R. F. D. Burnett, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

Jemadar Hazansingh, 31st Punjabis.

Lieut. H. H. Green, (I.V.O.), 39th Punjabis.

LATE SIR HENRY COTTON.

INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

HIS POLITICAL CREED.

In the course of his Presidential address at the Indian National Congress of 1904, Sir Henry Cotton dwelt on the main themes of the Congress platform and gave expression to his political creed with reference to India. The following are some of the extracts from his address:—

It is true that the reforms we advocate depend for the most part on their adoption by public opinion in England. Recall the case of Ireland! Internal agitation in Ireland was the necessary stepping-stone of reform, but by itself it accomplished little: it was only when Irish agitation forced itself upon English Liberal statesmen and was supplemented by a powerful phalanx of opinion in England, that any concessions were allowed to the sister island. And so it is in the case of India. The remedy for both countries is the same. The opportunity of a peaceful solution rests in both cases with the English people, who alone have it in their hands to effect a material modification in the attitude of Government through the pressure of public opinion from the Mother Country. In this lies the value of your British Committee in London. Perhaps you do not always recognise the services which have been rendered to your cause by the untiring exertions of the members of that Committee, who unceasingly place the Indian view of Indian affairs before the British public by means of Parliament, the Press, and the platform. (Loud cheers.) The work of this Committee deserves from you more generous support than it has received. It is from this point of view, also, that lies the importance of increasing the representation in Parliament of those who are not only possessed of an adequate knowledge of Indian affairs, but are also imbued with a hearty sympathy for the grievances and aspirations of the Indian people. You owe a deep debt of gratitude to those honourable members who are always willing to press Indian questions upon the House, of whom I would especially mention Messrs. Schwann and Roberts (cheers): Mr. Caine, alas! is lost to us; but I need not tell you that the number of men in the present House of Commons who combine this knowledge and sympathy may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Remember that it is in the House of Commons that the great questions on which the fate of India depends must be ultimately decided. (Hear, hear.)

THE GROWTH OF A NATIONAL SPIRIT.

What is the great political problem that lies before you? What is the real meaning of the movement which has brought you together to-day and animates your thoughts and action? It is the consciousness that your organisation is a national one, and that you are working together in the formation of a national movement with common sentiments of interest and patriotism. The different races, the numberless castes, classes, and creeds of India are welded together in your ranks. This is primarily the result of education, the inestimable boon which, in accordance with a noble and liberal policy, England has extended to India. It is education, and education on English methods and on the lines of Western civilisation, that has served to unite the varying forces among the Indian populations. The English language is the channel through which you are now able to meet on a common platform, and to give expression to your common interests and aspirations. At the same time the railways, the steamships, the post office, and the telegraph have played their part in closing the gap that used to keep the different provinces of India asunder. I rejoice to see that this great movement is fully recognised by your countrymen. It advances by leaps and bounds. The unmistakable yearning for nationality finds its utterance through a newspaper Press which has now become a potent factor in your politics. (Loud applause.) I have watched the growth of this Press, rising, in little more than one generation, from struggling, obscure and fitful efforts, into an organ of great power, criticising the measures of Government with remarkable independence and vigour, and continually checking the abuses of executive authority. I am not blind to its imperfections, but it is impossible not to admire the ability and patriotism with which it is conducted. The unanimity of this Press is as marked as the increase of its influence. (Applause.) The whole of its influence is in the direction of nationalisation. A single note is struck. In every large town in India newspapers are now published, identical in their spirit and in their common object, all aiming and converging at the formation of a single political ideal. (Applause.) The growth of a national spirit is the touchstone of your organisation. This assemblage of delegates to an Indian National Congress is the decisive evidence of a national movement. The growth of an Indian nation is the great political revolution that is working before our eyes. There is no doubt of its meaning, its character or its destination. It involves the introduction of no anarchical element into India's future: there is no sign of any rupture with the past. We know, indeed, that the present form of British administration cannot be permanent. The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, (applause) whose memory is still revered in this Presidency, where he ruled as Governor for eight years, wrote as long ago as 1850:—

"I conceive that the administration of all the departments of a great country by a small number of foreign visitors, in a state of isolation produced by a difference in religion, ideas, and manners, which cuts them off from all intimate communion with the people, can never be contemplated as a permanent state of things. I conceive, also, that the progress of education among the Natives renders such a scheme impracticable, even if it were otherwise free from objection." (Applause)

Every thinking man must know that these words are true. But we know also that the connection between India and England will not be snapped. The English language, while it is the means of enabling you to obtain unity, binds you also to Great Britain. The future of India is linked with that of England, and it is to England that India must always look for guidance, assistance, and protection in her need.

THE IDEAL OF INDIA'S FUTURE.

Let us accustom ourselves to the conception which the realisation of a national spirit in India involves. The present form of British administration cannot survive the fulfilment of those national tendencies which the British Government itself has brought into existence. But India is bound to England as England is to India. England has incurred liabilities not lightly to be set aside, and she should no more break from her past than should India break from the traditions of her history. It was lately declared by a high authority that he could not conceive of a time as remotely possible in which it would be either practicable or desirable that Great Britain should take her hand from the Indian plough. But such is not my conception of India's future. An abrupt retreat would, indeed, be advocated by no one, and the process of reconstruction cannot be effected otherwise than by slow and gradual means. Many years must elapse before we can expect the consummation of a reconstructive policy. But it is a policy which we should always keep before our eyes. Indian patriots look back on their past with a just sense of pride, and they know that India will again take her own rank among the nations of the East. They are striving for the attainment of this ideal which, however, it may be delayed or marred in execution is sure in the event. (Loud applause.)

AUTONOMY.

Autonomy is the keynote of England's true relations with her great Colonies. It is the keynote also of India's destiny. It is more than this; it is the destiny of the world. (Hear, hear.) The tendency of Empire in the civilised world is in the direction of compact autonomous States which are federated together and attached by common motives and self-interest to a central power. You have already local legislatures, in which a certain measure of representation has been granted to the Indian people. A small concession has been made in this direction, but it is wholly inadequate to meet growing demands. In the cautious and gradual development of representation, in the increase of your power and influence in India itself, involving the ultimate extension of autonomy, we shall find the appropriate and natural prize and legitimate goal for Indian aspirations. It was the dream of John Bright, and he indulged in no mere mystic prophecy when he foresaw that India would fulfil her ultimate destinies by a process of evolution, out of which she would emerge, not through force or violence as an independent State, or torn from the Mother Country, or abandoned to England's enemies, but as a federated portion of the dominion of the great British Empire. The ideal of an Indian patriot is the establishment of a federation of free and separate States, the United States of India, placed on a fraternal footing with the self-governing Colonies, each with its own local autonomy, cemented together under the ægis of Great Britain. That is a forecast of a future, dim and distant though it be, the gradual realisation of which it is the privilege of Government to regulate, and the aim and hope and aspiration of the Indian people to attain.

This is our ideal of India's future. The process of reconstruction should be always before our eyes. Changes may, and should, be gradual, but they must come, and we should prepare ourselves for their realisation. Statesmanship consists in foreseeing, and we are all of us the better for the exercise of forethought. Familiarise yourselves, therefore, with a conception of India's future, which gathers as it grows, and insensibly attracts into the political evolution all other great problems of economic and social reform which are awaiting solution. (Applause.)

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

NO FRESH ARRESTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

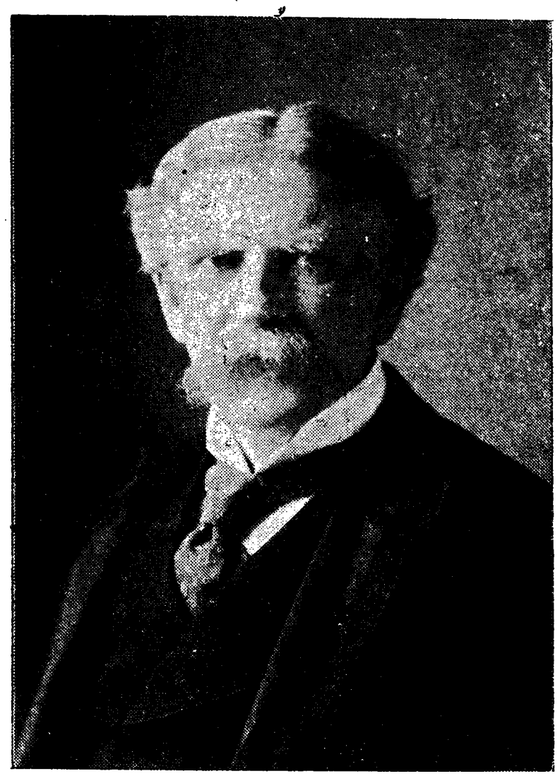
No fresh arrests have been reported in connection with the recent outrage in Calcutta. The three men already arrested are alleged to be students, two belonging to Ripon College and one to Scottish Churches College. Vigorous police enquiry is proceeding and the Commissioner of Police has offered a reward of Rs. 500 for further information on the outrage.

LATER.

Gyan Chunder Ghosh, Amar Nath Ghosh and Haridas, who were arrested on Thursday night in Chidam Mody's Lane shortly after the murder of sub-inspector Girendra Banerji of the special branch of the C.I.D. under circumstances already reported, were produced this morning before the Commissioner of Police, Northern Division. The accused were remanded to hajat pending further enquiries.

The Territorial officers who had their mess at Metcalfe House, Delhi, have vacated the place, which is now undergoing annual repairs and will be as usual occupied by non-official members of the Imperial Council. The Territorials have gone under canvas near Kingsway and some are staying at the old fort in the City.

SIR HENRY COTTON, K.C.S.I., C.S.I.,



Whose death was announced yesterday

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

In response to a request from the President of the Committee appointed by Government to consider Local Board Administration, the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have replied as follows to the several questions circulated on behalf of the Committee:—

1. Should District and Taluka Boards have elected majorities?—We think District and Taluka Boards should have elected majorities. The elected members are likely to feel greater responsibility for and take greater interest in the work if they are in a majority on the Boards.

2. Should election be by communities? or, if not wholly so, should any provision be made to secure the due representation of any special communities or interests? In the case of election by communities can you suggest the constitution of your District and of one of your Taluka Boards? Do you think the present number of members sufficient or should it be increased?—Election should not be by communities at all. The business to be transacted by the Boards would hardly involve questions which would justify or necessitate communal representation. The Bodies not being wholly elected, Government would have the power by nomination to secure the representation of any important Community left unpresentated on the Boards as the result of the election.

3. Is it advisable that the Presidents of your District Board and Taluka Boards should be non-officials, and if so, elected or nominated?—We think both District and Taluka Boards should have, as a rule, non-official elected Presidents, as in the Central Provinces. We venture to think that Bombay is not behind the Central Provinces in intelligence and public spirit.

4. To what extent do you think the present limitation on the preparation of plans and the execution of public works can be removed or modified? Please see Sections 57 and 61 of the Act and the orders thereunder.—We adopt the view of the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation on this question as embodied in the second clause of para. 749 of their report.

5. Do you think the Taluka Local Board could be freed to any extent from District Local Board's control in such matters as the following:—engagement and payment of Taluka Local Board servants by the District Local Board (section 38); sanction and revision of the Taluka Local Board budgets (section 55).—Both as to engagement and payment of their servants as well as sanction and revision of their budgets, we think the Taluka Local Boards should be freed from the control of the District Local Boards.

EDUCATION.

6. In regard to education do you consider the time has come when the management of Primary Schools can be entrusted to the District Local Boards? Please see paragraph 751-754 of the report of the Decentralization Commission.—We think the time has come when the management of Primary Schools can be entrusted to the District Local Board. We agree with the view of the Decentralization Commission on the point.

7. In what ways, if any, do you consider that the rules under section 48 (b) of the Act should be altered or modified? (see page 177 of Cumming's Local Boards Manual).—Cumming's Local Boards Manual is not available to us and we are unable to answer the question.

8. Has the Taluka Local Board ever been consulted as to the appropriation of revenues raised by the Taluka to be spent on education in other areas? Plase see section 48 (a).—This is a matter within the knowledge of each Taluka Local Board.

9. If the suggestions made above are carried out there will be need for certain additional Local Board establishments entailing extra expenditure on the Boards Do you think that in order to meet this increased expenditure, (1) Local Boards should be empowered to raise the Local Fund Cess upto a maximum of 2 annas in the rupee? (2) Local Boards should be relieved of a part of the expenditure on Educational, Medical, Sanitary and other matters in important villages by extending the scope of Chapter XIV of the District Municipal Act so as to include a larger number of such villages with a view to establishing 'Notified areas' in them? (3) Local Boards should be permitted to levy a cess on (a) Income Tax, (b) Abkari Revenue, (c) Forest Revenue? (4) Provincial subventions should be increased?—In order to meet the increased expenditure (1) We are not in favour of empowering Local Boards to raise the present one anna Local Fund Cess; (2) We are against the suggestion embodied in clause (2) of this question; (3) We do not think Local Boards should be permitted to levy a cess on Income Tax, Abkari Revenue and Forest Revenue. But we are of opinion that a certain fixed proportion of the receipts under certain progressive heads of revenue, such as Land Revenue, Irrigation Revenue, not included in Land Revenue, Excise, Income Tax and Forest should be alloted to the Local Boards in order that they may be able to meet the increased expenditure; (4) In view of the suggestion contained in our answer to clause (3) of this question, we think Provincial subventions may not be necessary.

THE HON. MR. SATHE'S QUESTIONS.

10. It is said that the failure of the District and Taluka Boards is due to lack of interest and the absence of active co-operation on the part of the non-official members. Is this true? If so, what are the causes and remedies?—It is true that the failure of the District and Taluka Boards is due to lack of interest and absence of active co-operation on the part of non-official members. The causes are the predominantly official character of the Bodies and the consequent absence of free scope to and lack of a sense of responsibility on non-official members as also the circumscription of the powers and resources of these bodies. The causes mentioned are suggestive of the remedies.

11. Can any additions be made to the qualifications of Voters (vide Section 10)? Yes. We propose that the following classes be expressly added in section 10:—(a) Graduates of any University residing in the local area; (b) Pleaders other than Graduates practising within the local area and (c) assessors and jurors residing within the local area.

12. Can any means be suggested for forming separate grounds of electors with a view to secure at least some men from classes 2 to 6 given in Section 10?—We think that a separate group should be formed of the classes we have mentioned in our answer to Question 11 to be added to section 10, provided the individuals belonging to any of those classes may have the option of not being included in this group and being included under any of the other clauses of section 10 under which they may be qualified. As to persons falling under clauses 2) and (3) of section 10, they may be also grouped separately with the option mentioned above.

13. In the event of Presidents of Taluka Local Boards continuing to be official, is it not desirable that the Vice-Presidents should invariably be non-official?—Yes.

14. In view of the recent introduction of the Record of Rights and consequent divisions of holdings, what statuory minimum of assessment should be adopted in place of the present figure of "Rs. 48-0-0?—*vide* our answer to Question 18 *infra*

THE HON. MR. V. J. PATEL'S QUESTIONS.

15. What is your opinion as to the desirability of making the Provincial share of land revenue and income tax divisible between the Provincial Government and Local Boards? If you are in favour of such division, what should be the Local Boards share?—*Vide* our answer to clause (3) of Question 9

16. Under section 45 (a) (5) of the Local Boards Act it is left to the discretion of a District Local Board in what proportion the proceeds from one anna cess after deducting its "Educational" portion should be divided between a Taluka Board and a District Board. Are you of opinion that this proportion should be fixed by law? If so, in what ratio?—We are of opinion that it is not desirable to fix by law the proportion in which the proceeds from the one anna cess should be divided between the District and the Taluka Boards.

17. Under the existing law it is provided that at least half of the nominated members on a Local Board should be non-officials. Do you think that the administrative efficiency of a Board is likely to suffer if this provision for the appointment of non-officials by nomination is abolished and a Board is constituted of elected members and nominated officials? If you are of opinion that the administrative efficiency will in no way suffer, what should be the proportion of such nominated officials to elected members?—We do not think it desirable to abolish altogether for the present the provision for nomination of non-officials but at the same time we think that not less than three-fourths of the members of a Local Board should be elected.

18. Are you in favour of reducing the qualifying limits prescribed in clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 10 of the Local Boards Act? If so, what reduced limits you propose under each head?—We propose the following reductions in the qualifying limits prescribed in section 10

LEGISLATIVE SANCTION FOR GOVERNMENT LOANS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Secretary of State for India issues public loans in England on the security of Indian revenues under the authority of various Acts of Parliament.

In this country, the Government of India has been raising loans apparently without any statutory sanction. I have not come across, during the course of my reading, with any such authority and I shall be much obliged if any of your readers will be good enough to refer me to one if it exists.

I need hardly remind your readers that in the Government notifications on the subject no reference is made to the fact that the Government of India are acting as the agents of the Secretary of State and so it will not do to say that they derive their power from the statutory authority vested in their principal.

Is the Secretary of State empowered by some Act of Parliament to devolve this power on the Government of India and allow them to act in their own behalf? In most Governments with representative institutions the power to raise public loans has to receive their sanction; it may be, perhaps, that in this country with an Executive not responsible to the Legislative it is not considered necessary to receive such power from the Imperial Legislative Council. In fact discussion on the public debt is not permissible under the Indian Councils Act. But this could conceivably be applied to any other dealing of Government with the public. And then where is law?

STUDENT.

Bombay, October, 25.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is hard to form a correct idea of the motives underlying the proposed Medical (Bogus Degrees) Act, despite the apparent clearness of the statement of objects and reasons appended to the draft Bill.

The Registration Acts recently passed by the various Provincial Governments should satisfy all reasonable desire on the part of holders of degrees granted by Government and University recognized institutions to distinguish themselves from holders of degrees or diplomas issued by other corporations. While unduly emphasizing the distinction between the so-called qualified (notwithstanding they be entirely out of touch with the recent developments of a science proverbially rapid in its changes), and the non-qualified degree holders, the measure under contemplation unfairly reduces the latter to the same level as quacks without any training whatever.

The Bill also ignores the fact that the degrees and diplomas now sought to be annulled have been issued by Corporations which, duly registered under Act XXI of 1860, have for years past supplied a want long and sorely felt by the public and now, only recently sought by the Government to satisfy by the establishment of the State Medical Faculty, Calcutta, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay,—the want, namely, of more Medical Institutions. After allowing these bodies (for there was nothing clandestine about them) for years past to issue degrees and diplomas, is it not too late and unnecessarily hard now by Legislative enactment to dub diplomaed practitioners of several years standing as quacks? These, of whom there is a large number in all parts of India, may hope not unreasonably that when the Bill is before the Imperial Council the members will evince a more liberal spirit than that in which the measure seems to have been conceived.

An amusing phase in the operation of the Bill (if enacted as drafted) will be the decision of the question whether the degrees of F.C.P.S., M.C.P.S., L.C.P.S., originally issued by some of the private Colleges at Calcutta should be held by Courts of Law to be colourable imitations of the same degrees latterly granted by the College of Physicans and Surgeons.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Oct. 23.

D. J. TRIVEDI.

The Indian Council of the St. John Amoulance Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 681 from Mrs. Everard Cotes, author of 'The Convalescents'. This amount represents the Simla Amateur Dramatic Company's percentage and the Author's royalties on the recent performances of the above play at Simla.

Doctors Indorse It.—The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best remedy for constipation. D 15

VICTORY ON THE TIGRIS

PURSUIT TOWARDS BAGHDAD

A FIFTH OF THE TURKISH FORCE CAPTURED.

Further details of the British victory of Kut-el-Amara (100 miles below Baghdad) are issued by the India Office. The Turkish force numbered between 7,000 and 8,000 and of these 1,650 were taken prisoners. Our casualties are believed to be under 500.

On the 27th the position of the enemy on both flanks of the Tigris, seven miles below Kut-el-Amara, was reconnoitred and their guns located by our artillery. General Fry's Brigade entrenched itself in a position about 3,500 yards in front of the enemy's left centre, and our heavy guns were moved into position behind Fry's Brigade. At dusk General Delamain with his own and General Hoghton's Brigades crossed the Tigris by a boat bridge, which we had constructed, to the left bank, with a view to enveloping and attacking the enemy's extreme left at dawn on the 28th.

Our casualties on 26th and 27th amounted to 35 in all chiefly from shell fire, while our captures were one officer and 35 men taken by the 7th Lancers during a reconnaissance.

On the 28th the Turkish position on the left bank, which stretched for several miles was attacked by General Delamain. The northern end of the defences was carried at 10 a.m. by a gallant assault, and by 2 p.m. the remainder of this portion of the position was in our hands after much opposition. The Turks fought with the greatest tenacity and had to be dislodged trench by trench. Their losses in dead were very severe, and the trenches were full of corpses. Several hundred prisoners and some guns were captured, also many rifles and quantities of ammunition.

The attacking force then moved towards the west of a second position in which the enemy had been pinned all day by Fry's Brigade, but darkness falling the troops bivouacked for the night. During the fighting the outer flank was guarded by armoured motor-cars and cavalry, who were engaged with the Turkish cavalry all day.

In a later report it is stated that during the night of the 28th-29th General Delamain, when moving to attack the rear of the enemy's second position, became aware of strong Turkish reinforcements marching parallel to him. He attacked and routed these after severe fighting, capturing four guns.

THE TURKS IN FLIGHT.

On the morning of the 29th the enemy's position was found unoccupied, while aeroplane reconnaissance showed the Turks in flight by river and road towards Baghdad. Our cavalry entered Kut-el-Amara, and the gunboats moved on in pursuit, followed by General Townshend with the leading Infantry Brigade in steamers, etc.

One of our aeroplanes succeeded in dropping bombs on a large enemy steamer.

The total of prisoners captured up to date is 1,650 but more are coming in.

An inspection of the captured position shows that the defences were designed and constructed with remarkable thoroughness and study of detail and on the latest and most approved principles. Communication trenches extended for miles. Ranges were marked by flags. Arrangements were made for covering retirement of troops and their embarkation. There was an elaborate system of observation and contact mines, a number of which were exploded by our engineers without accident, but severe casualties were caused by mines during action. The field of fire was everywhere absolutely open and flat.

Nur-ed-din Pasha's force during late battle consisted of six squadrons cavalry 26 guns, and 35th and 38th Infantry Regiments with some other formations aggregating some four extra battalions. His total force is estimated to have been some 7,000 to 8,000 regular troops, assisted by considerable number of tribesmen.

Of our wounded a large proportion are only slightly injured and as a whole are doing well. Health and spirits of troops excellent. The weather the last two weeks has been decidedly cooler.

Our casualties are believed to be under 500, including 20 officers.

CAMBRIDGE'S 10,000,

UNIVERSITY MEN WHO HEARD THE CALL

The new Academical year commenced at Cambridge on Oct. 1, when the retiring Vice-Chancellor Dr. James, Provost of King's College, delivered a most interesting valedictory address.

Summarising the effects of the war, he said the University had shrunk to less than one-third of its former members, and this tremendous shrinkage had so gravely affected its finances that it would enter on the next civil year with an actual deficiency of some £2.000, and the financial prospect was gloomy.

No fewer than ten thousand Cambridge men were fighting or preparing to fight for the defence of their country some 700 had been wounded, and over 300 had won distinctions in the field. Between two or three thousand of them would, in the ordinary course, still be living and studying amongst them. Many would not return.

Four hundred and seventy had fallen, of whom 150 should have been undergraduates still. They had paid away their own lives that the lives of their fellows might be happy.

All the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly, State officials and others were entertained on Sunday at a State dinner by the Durbar.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord N. Crichton Stuart, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Armstrong, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain T. H. Bell, Medicals.
Captain W. J. Bonser, Rifle Brigade.
Captain L. C. Oldfield, Rifle Brigade.
Captain A. F. Chance, Artillery.
Captain W. E. Jenkins, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain A. Leigh-Bennett, Coldstreams.
Captain G. P. Monk, Welsh Regiment.
Captain O. I. Wood, Suffolks.
Lieut. A. S. Allen, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. L. F. Gullick, East Kents.
Lieut. T. J. Latham, Medicals.
Lieut. A. B. Porter, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. D. Burnie, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Donaldson, Londons.
Second-Lieut. A. P. Fletcher, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. I. H. Gilchrist, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. R. H. Hebblethwaite, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. M. Leslie, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. P. M. Marks, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Raymond-Barker, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. A. Y. Young, Cameronians.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. R. P. Hore, Dorsets.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Sladen, Warwicks.
Major R. E. Nott-Bower, Rifle Brigade.
Captain J. D. Byrne, Artillery.
Captain H. de B. Grant, Artillery.
Captain F. M. Gibson, Connaught Rangers.
Captain B. H. Hodgson, Suffolks.
Captain P. J. Shears, Suffolks.
Captain E. D. Hunt, Suffolks.
Captain J. W. Luxmore, Service Corps.
Captain A. R. McIvor, Sussex.
Captain P. B. Purves, North Staffords.
Captain V. N. Smith, Wiltshires.
Captain H. E. Trevor, Northamptons.
Lieut. W. Arnold, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. H. C. Hawkins, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. L. H. Blankensee, Somerset L. I.
Lieut. A. S. Borthwick, Artillery.
Lieut. T. H. Hogge, Artillery.
Lieut. E. G. Cooper, Liverpools.
Lieut. R. K. Dibb, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. D. T. Frew, Medicals.
Lieut. F. Harrison, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. T. N. Hone, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. A. J. Hopkinson, Durham L. I.
Lieut. J. A. Inglis, Black Watch.
Lieut. R. A. Toller, South Staffords.
Lieut. C. H. Kuinairr, South Staffords.
Lieut. G. Milner, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. C. N. Musgrave, Engineers.
Lieut. E. Newington, East Surreys.
Lieut. J. K. Swire, Essex Yeomanry.
Lieut. F. H. Woollis-Croft, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Allanson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Hartopp, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. D. F. Bacon, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. T. Polge, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Baird, 12th Lancers.
Second-Lieut. E. St. J. Bamford, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Beard, Essex.
Second-Lieut. F. S. Cameron, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. T. J. Davies, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut. R. D. Heard, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut. A. Lord, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Weber, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut. H. T. White, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut. J. P. Delaney, Irish Regt.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Gardiner, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. G. P. Geddes, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Heath, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Kemp, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Mackenzie, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Mirehouse, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. W. O'Niell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. Webster, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Shaw, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Spence, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. O. M. Sutton, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. S. A. Rose, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. L. Sweet, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Holmes, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Weatherley, Oxford Hussars.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major A. H. Hobbs, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. Reeves-Smith, Engineers.

MISSING.

Captain R. G. Browning, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. L. Gates, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. A. M. Hazell, Welsh Regiment.

PRISONERS.

Captain J. N. Stott, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. J. Easton, Royal Fusiliers.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. J. G. Hollingsworth, Middlesex.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. T. Woods, Manchesters.
Lieut. H. O. Dixon, East Kents.

NOW WOUNDFD AND MISSING.

Major T. R. Prentice, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. G. F. Henston, Irish Fusiliers.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Colonel O. de L. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A. Cross, Cameronians.
Captain [illegible] Gulliland, Essex.
Captain [illegible] Heppell, Essex.
Captain [illegible] MacLeod, Seaforths.
Captain [illegible] C. Maples, Artillery.
Captain [illegible] Scott, Medicals.
Captain D. Tosetti, Berkshires.
Captain W. Wilson, Black Watch.
Lieutenant M. E. Antrobus, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant E. P. Buchanan, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant H. J. Ewart, Argyll and Sutherlands
Lieutenant W. Cameron Camerons.
Lieutenant S. H. MacDonald, Camerons.
Lieutenant A. K. Fison, Essex.
Lieutenant W. I. James, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. T. E. Allen, Berkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. G. F. Cameron, Camerons.
Sec.-Lieut. D. de L. Hough, West Kents.
Sec.-Lieut. Honourable P. G. J. Howard, Welsh Guards.
Sec.-Lieut. J. G. Major, Irish Guards.
Sec.-Lieut. H. C. Reynard, South Staffords.
Sec.-Lieut. J. L. Worlledge, Londons.

WOUNDED AND SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieutenant J. R. Turner, Medicals.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain F. Daniells, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant G. E. Shelley, Grenadiers.
Sec.-Lieut. D. H. Drake, York and Lancasters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain H. W. McGeorge, South Staffords.
Captain P. H. Murray, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. J. C. Fair, Coldstreams.
Sec.-Lieut. O. G. Style, Coldstreams.
Sec.-Lieut. W. G. MacKay, Gordons.
Sec.-Lieut. A. H. Tompson, Grenadiers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieutenant R. C. Bently, Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. J. C. McIntyre, Yorkshires.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain T. F. J. N. Thorne, Grenadiers.
Lieutenant J. M. Sellar, Scottish Borderers.
Sec.-Lieut. S. W. Bowes, Dorsets.

MISSING.

Lieutenant R. G. C. Robb, Cameronians.
Lieutenant G. G. Whitaker, York and Lancasters.

KILLED.

Major W. J. Terry, Sussex.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS. KILLED.

For Lieutenant H. E. Benham, Middlesex, read Lieutenant M. E. Benham, Middlesex.

For Lieutenant R. R. Lewin, Sussex, read Captain.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

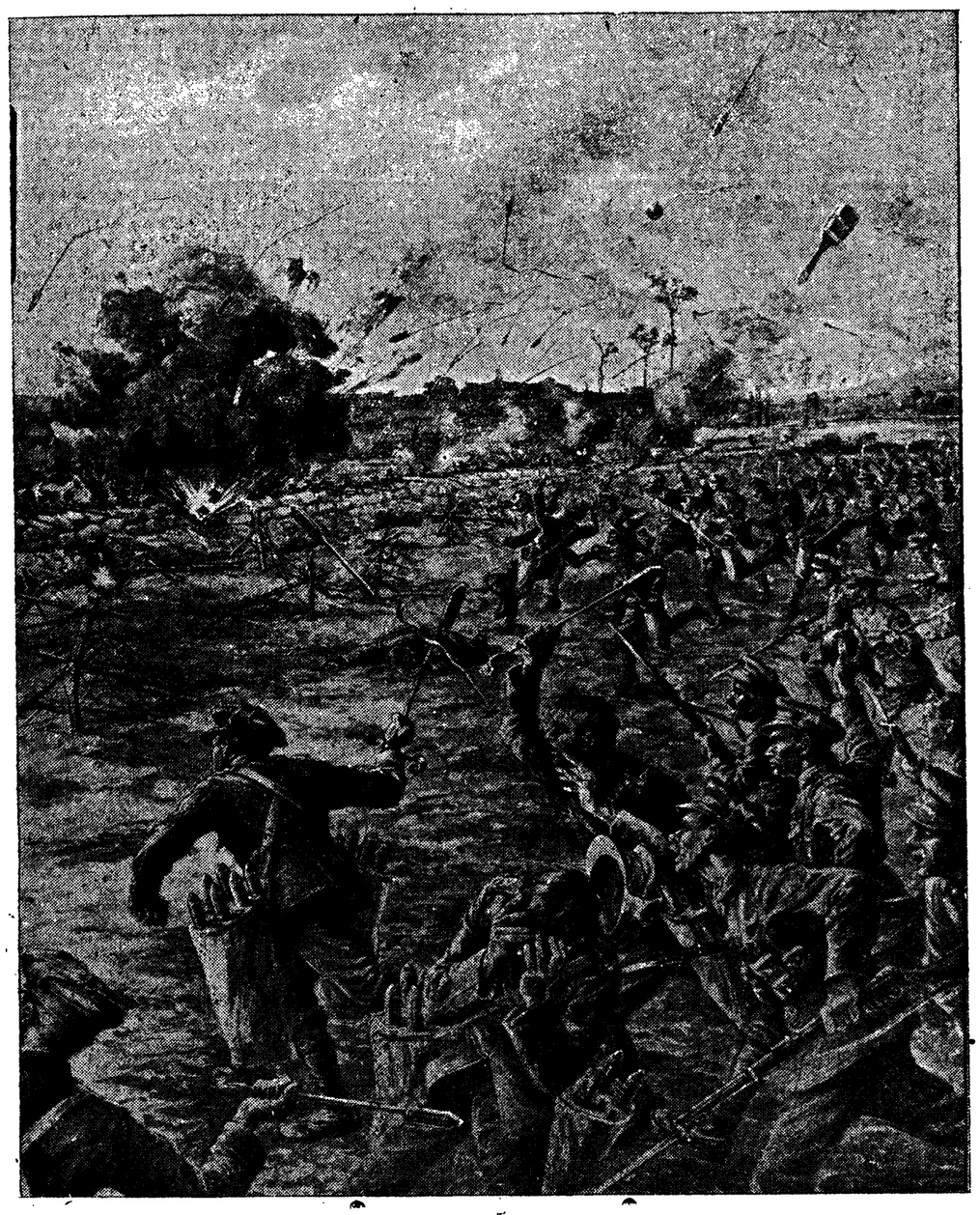
For Lieut.-Colonel Radcliffe, Essex, read Radclyffe.

WOUNDED.

For Lieutenant E. L. Shawcross, West Yorkshires wounded read prisoner of war.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves, Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. 20

CHARGE AGAINST A GERMAN TRENCH.



Reproduced from the "Graphic."

British bombs and bayonets to the fore. Most of the bombs are of the rocket kind, and are carried by the men in canvas bags or panniers.

KAISER AND JOFFRE.

TWO VIVID PICTURES OF WAR METHODS.

A remarkable article contrasting German and French methods of warfare appears in the "Figaro" from the pen of that brilliant military expert, Joseph Reinach, who writes under the pseudonym of "Polybe."

The following is the text of part of the article:

"The obstacle—it is the crenellated villages, the woods and hillocks transformed into bastions, inextricable systems of trenches filled with machine guns and cannon of all sizes, a thick mass is formed into an attacking column, row against row, man against man, serried like the ears of an immense sheaf.

Suddenly at the sound of pipes the mass moves to the advance. A terrible shell fire catches it and tears immense gaping holes in the living wall, which staggers and collapses. The earth smokes with blood. The same invisible hand, clenched in rage, does not cease to send forward regiments after regiments into the infernal furnace. That is the German Emperor; that is the Yser, that is butchery."

THE OTHER PICTURE.

"Another and similar obstacle and another wall of steel. The guns of yesterday were not big enough. It has been found necessary to cast and bring up enormous pieces.

At the given hour an immense thunder bursts, and a tempest of projectiles, the most enormous history has known, breaks upon the enemy's trenches. It lasts uninterruptedly for three days and three nights. It upsets and demolishes everything. Then only the great human wave pushes forward and triumphs. That is Joffre; that is Champagne; that is warfare."

HEROIC NURSE.

LEADS RUSSIAN TROOPS TO THE ASSAULT.

Sister of Charity Ivanova, while tending wounded under a terrible fire during a desperate struggle on the north-western front, perceived that the commander and all the officers of a certain battalion had been killed.

Realising that the battle was taking a decisive turn, she rallied around her the men who survived and who were altogether demoralised at the loss of their officers, and herself led them to the attack against an enemy trench, which the Russian troops captured.

She was at their head, and pursuing the fleeing Germans, when she was struck down by a bullet.

The Emperor conferred upon Sister Ivanova, who died on the field of honour, the Order of St. George.

WAR PLAY TRAGEDY.

CHILD'S DEATH IN MIMIC BATTLE.

A curious story of a "battle" between boys who were "playing at soldiers," which ended in the death of a little girl, was told at a Lambeth inquest on Oct. 4, on Sarah Winifred Kelly, aged 4½ years, of Beatrice-street, Waterloo-road.

Sheltering behind some "trenches" which they had improvised among the ruins of a demolished house, several lads conducted a furious bombardment of each others' positions, using stones for shells. One of the missiles struck the little girl, who was looking on. Her head was severely cut. She was sent to St Thomas's Hospital, and an operation was performed, but death took place from meningitis following fracture of the skull.

William Barnett, one of the lads, told the coroner (Mr. H. Willington) that after he and other boys had constructed the trenches he threw stones at another boy, named Dunbar, who, in revenge, picked up half a tile and hurled it. The witness dodged, and the tile struck the child, whom he had not seen there.

The Coroner: Were you playing "English and Germans"?—Yes, sir.

"You were "English"?—Yes.

Dunbar was "German"?—Yes, he was on the other side.

How many boys were there?—There were about eight. Some girls were opposite picking up mud and dirt.

"I suppose, although you were in the trenches, you were not in earnest," commented the coroner.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and, acting on a rider which they added, the coroner warned the boy Dunbar of the danger of stone-throwing.

MARTIN'S
CAPIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

MATRIMONIAL FRAUDS.

ASTOUNDING ALLEGATIONS IN THE FITZGERALD CASE.

The magisterial inquiry into the charges of matrimonial frauds on an extensive scale alleged against the man giving the name of Gerald Fitgerald was opened on October 1, at Manchester, before the stipendiary magistrate, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The keenest interest was taken in case, and well-dressed women crowded the court, while many others unsuccessfully sought admission. The charges brought against the accused were:—

That on the last three days of August, following matrimonial advertisements, he fraudulently obtained £16 and £27 from Frances Ann Fowler, £130 from Flore Ormerod, and £20 from Emily Hullock.

The prosecuting solicitor said that according to his own statement the prisoner arrived in Liverpool from New York on June 30. First he went to London. He arrived at Manchester the first week in August, staying at an hotel, and afterwards in private lodgings.

The rooms which the prisoner occupied were those of a man of considerable means, and they were decorated with photos, suggesting that he had travelled extensively in the Far East. According to the ladies who visited him, the accused was a witty talker, and an adept in the art of rousing curiosity in the female mind.

THE ADVERTISEMENT.

His plan was to insert in the local paper an advertisement that he was a bachelor, aged thirty-five, of good income and appearance, and that he wanted to meet a refined lady, "preferably with small income or capital," but that that was not absolutely essential. To the first of these advertisements, which did not contain the last clause he had ten answers; to the second he had fifty-nine, and to the third 110.

In inserting the advertisements he used two names—Fitzgerald and Arnold. He arranged meetings with many of the ladies who wrote to him, and as a rule he induced them to go to his house. There he told them that he was an engineer employed by an American firm, that he had £360 a year, and that after a life of travel he wanted to settle down. Then he inquired into the lady's position, what money she had, and concluded by offering marriage.

A MARRIED MAN.

At the first interviews he even got so far as to discuss the engagement ring, and the relative advantages of the various suburbs of Manchester and places of residence. Sometimes he met more than one lady a day. The fact was that he could not marry any of them, as he was a married man with a wife living. He was married at a registry office at Paddington some years ago.

At the first interview between the prisoner and any one lady the subject of money was carefully avoided but at later interviews it was introduced in a most artful manner. The prisoner alleged that he had taken out a patent, and that its carrying through involved the outlay of a lot of money.

He then suggested that the lady should lend him money in order that he should bring out a patent in his own name and that no one should have any interest in it except himself and his future wife. To avert any suspicion caused by this proposal he produced a letter purporting to be signed by a soldier named Arnold vouching for his bona fides.

On this pretext the prisoner succeeded in securing from ladies considerable sums of money.

The solicitor for the defence intimated that he would take a certain course if the magistrate would deal with the case summarily, but the stipendiary said the evidence must go on.

BOMB AND COUNTER-BOMB.

HOW A QUEENSLANDER SILENCED THE TURKS.

Captain C. E. W. Bean, the Official Press representative with the Australian Forces at the Dardanelles, describes a Turkish bomb attack on the trenches at Quinn's Post and a wounded Queenslander's revenge.

"At first they (the Australians) dodged the bombs by flinging themselves away from them. Further down the trench some who had picked up rather better hints from the infantry started picking them up as they came in and throwing them back—there was just time to do it if you were quick and caught them like a cricketer—until the Turks recognised their own brand of bomb coming back at them, and grew cunning and cut short the fuse, when one of the gallant, excited youngsters who was throwing them back had his hand blown off by the bomb he was throwing back.

USE FOR AN OVERCOAT.

"They were driven backwards and forwards along the trench until someone heard of or hit on the plan of throwing an overcoat upon the bomb, which usually deadened it a little if it got there in time. They would dodge behind the traverse or throw themselves flat, but the explosions gradually caught first one and then another. 'Look out, there's something fizzing by your overcoat!'

'They had been looking the other way—a rush, a burst, the second man falls against the first. They bend over him. He is alive. His pockets are searched for his first field dressing. The blessed thing is sewn into the pocket—will it never come out? They have never seen a wound like that before, a mass of lead in the cheek, a badly torn arm, a chest apparently almost mashed to pulp. Boys straight from a Queensland station will tackle anything, and they bandage him somehow, and pass him out. Six men have been passed out of the same small section, but nobody dreams of leaving the trench. If the Turks come they will be pounced on by men who are getting eager for the chance.

HOW THE END CAME.

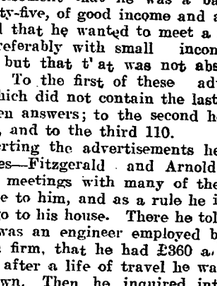
"The end came in a curious manner. I don't know who the man was, but we will say his name was Dave Browning. He was a big Queenslander anyway, and he was hit on both sides of his face by bits of a bomb, and the iron was still there, and he was very angry indeed. We did not know much about bombs at that date—not what we know now—but Dave went and got an armful and carried them to a particular corner of the trench which was exceptionally warm. . . . Dave hurled the bombs over one after another as fast as he could into the Turkish trench. He guessed that was where the Turks were, and apparently he guessed right, for that trench must have cleared of Turks from that moment. Dave felt better in his mind; the Turkish bomb-throwing stopped dead.

"Next day—not that day when they were in Quinn's Post, but next day when they came out—Dave had the iron picked from his cheeks by the doctor."

Allahabad High Court re-opened on Monday after the long vacation.

The marriages of Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad's eldest son, Mr. Kamsahahmad, Barrister, and third son, Mr. Abadahmad, took place at Aligarh on Sunday. Many leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen took part. Mr. Syed Ross Masud, as the grandson and successor of Sir Syed Ahmed was requested to perform the ceremony of "Sehrabandi" or wreathing the bridegroom. Mr. Abad's father-in-law, Dr. Faiz Mohammadkhan, is the Chief Medical Officer of Nabha State.

SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

The only Original and Genuine
"EL ALIENTO"

Rs. 7 Per 50.

As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited. Satisfaction assured.

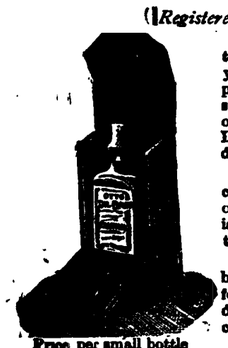
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS ST. BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "MERWANCO."

CENT OF ORIENTALS

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)



Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully
OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

Use . . . .
"The Amulet"
Glare Protector,
(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)
For Cool Clear Vision
With neutral tinted Lenses,
PRICE
Rs.6.

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW,

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
Rayophyl! " " " Rs. 18.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government
Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.
10, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

Always Use
CARIBONUM CARBON PAPERS
AND
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
They are thoroughly BRITISH made by BRITISH hands by BRITISH labour with BRITISH Capital.
"DEFIANCE" carbon papers Rs. 4-8 a box of 100 sheets.
"RIBBONS" @ Rs. 2-4 each or Rs. 21 per dozen.
Samples free on application to—
EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR
Toothache & all Diseases of the Gums
Dr. VON LINTZGY'S
BOTANIC STYPTIC
is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gumboil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache, etc. Appy at once daily and your teeth will ast for ever. Try a Phial.
Price Re. I.
Used and Recommended by the Medical Faculty
VON LINTZGY & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
291 & 292, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel.

CLEARING OF LOOS.

THE NEW ARMY'S FIRST SUCCESS.

48 HOURS' HARD FIGHTING.

The difficulties of the country between Lens and La Bassée require to be seen to be understood, wrote Mr. John Buchan from the British Headquarters on Sept. 28, to "The Times." It is one network of little villages, collieries, roads, and railways, with strong defensive positions in every acre. The Germans have improved its natural advantages by their laborious science, and undoubtedly they believed that they were impregnably placed. In spite of our long bombardment our infantry attack last Saturday seems to have come on them as a surprise, for prisoners were taken in every condition of unreadiness. Another drawback for the Allies has been the weather. Mist and showers of rain have interfered with the work of artillery. Yet we have carried their first position, and the second can be won by the same means. The best result of the past few days is the certain proof we have got that no German field defence is impregnable if we go about the attack in the proper way.

When it is possible to tell the full story of Saturday's doings the British people will find that they have good cause for pride in the New Armies they have raised since last September. Old Regular battalions and Territorials played their part in the advance, but the central movement on Loos was entrusted to one of the new divisions. The New Army was in action at Hooge on the last day of July, and it has suffered heavily in the Dardanelles, but Loos was its first clear succes.

A BRIGADE'S DOINGS.

It is premature to write of battalions and individuals, but the doings of one brigade may be chronicled, one battalion of which led the advance. It came under heavy fire as soon as it left its trenches. The first and second German lines had been pounded out of existence by our artillery, but the third was still partly intact, and wire entanglements had to be cut under a consant fire of shrapnel and machine-guns. The infantry raced across the flats, crossed the Lens-Béthune road, and were in Loos village before the defence could rally. So far, except for the leading battalion, the losses had been slight.

Loos had been shattered by our guns, and its church spire was only a splinter. Here there was a great rounding up of prisoners from cellars and dug-outs. Many machine-guns were taken, and some field-guns, mounted in concrete redoubts. The clearing of Loos did not take long. Some of the civilian population apparently still remained in it, and our men were horrified to find women and children cowering in the streets.

SEARCHING THE DUG-OUTS.

One British soldier, of small stature, bayoneted three Germans and compelled the surrender of 30. Not all the Germans yielded so readily. One big, solidly-built house still stood, and formed a shelter for some of our auxiliary details. Suddenly a terrific shelling was directed on this building. Behind it was a large dug-out, and from this we collected a batch of Germans. One of our men found a still lower dug-out, and in it a German officer who was busy telephoning to his artillery, and was the cause of the sudden shelling.

Loos is remarkable for possessing an enormous iron structure which our men called the Tower Bridge or the Crystal Palace. It is visible for miles, and on a clear day you can see it from the Hill of Cassel. Such a place made a magnificent observation station, and you will never persuade the British soldier that it was not built by a German before the war with this purpose in view. How it escaped the attentions of artillery in the past has always been a mystery. The Tower of Loos was in our hands by 7 o'clock on Saturday morning.

HILL 70.

Our troops swept on eastward towards the slopes of the Hill of Loos—otherwise Hill 70—of which the highest point is perhaps a mile from the village. It stretches north-east from Lens towards Pont-a-Vendin, and has a flat top about three-quarters of a mile broad. Just under the far slope lies Cité St. Auguste, a suburb of Lens. There are patches of wood on its northern side. The battalions, after this advance of well over two miles, were beginning to "pack," like grouse, and regimental units were no longer distinct. That happens in any prolonged movement. The impetus of the advance carried them up the hill and gave them the summit, where they proceeded to entrench themselves. Some entered a well-prepared work, but were too few to hold it.

The brigade held their ground till well on in the night. They were not fully relieved till the Sunday afternoon, at least one battalion being sent back to hold a piece of ground, as the 2nd Canadian Brigade were sent back in April at Ypres. The resolution of the attack cannot be overpraised. It would have done credit to the most seasoned troops in the world. Yet a year before nearly every one of these men was a raw recruit with all his business still to learn, and few of the officers had any previous military training.

INCREASE IN NERVE POWER.

To-day I saw some of these battalions in a little village behind the line; it would have been hard to guess that they were only 48 hours out of a desperate battle. One may repeat, even at the risk of being a bore, that the ordinary man at home will do well for his own comfort to remind himself constantly of the great and dominating facts of the situation, to refuse to be dismayed by delays and checks, and to remember that the most successful campaigns Britain has ever fought have been full of depressing and even apparently hopeless moments.

TRENCH TO TRENCH

FRENCH SWOOP IN CHAMPAGNE.

SURRENDER OF GERMANS IN GROUPS.

The following account of the Champagne fighting was issued by the French official agency during mail week:—

On the evening of September 25 the line we held in Champagne was so irregular in contour that it seemed almost paradoxical on the map certain of our men were facing east and others west. During the 26th and 27th we succeeded north of Souain and Perthes in occupying a front facing north and in contact with the German second line along a stretch of seven and a half miles. The ground thus conquered represented an area of some 15½ square miles, and was traversed by lines of trenches graduated to a great depth. The borders of the woods were organized for defence, and innumerable subterranean passages, trenches, and parallels facilitated a resistance foot by foot.

We overcame all these obstacles, imposing our ascendancy on the enemy, and progressing from trench to trench, and on our way seizing batteries, munition depots, and *matériel*. Our soldiers were out to conquer and the joy of knowing that a powerful German fortress was crumbling in face of their efforts spurred them forward with greater dash. Our generals and colonels took up their posts of command in the shelter of the German officers' huts, and the casemates on which there still hung notices "Stab Battalions," "Kompagnie fuhrer." The soldiers gaily made a rapid inventory of the dwellings and the rustic canteens installed in the woods.

FORWARD BY BOUNDS.

Our artillery took up positions in the open country, as in the days of war of movement. Our advance progressed with success, for continuing which great honour is due to our troops, in particular the *Franc-Comtois* and *Africians*, who had assumed the task of taking a string of wooded hills stretching between Auberive and Souain to the north Roman road. The Epine de Vedegrange and Hill 150 are the only points which mark this district on the map 1-80,000. It was there that the Germans resisted with much determination in one of their systems of trenches. Our troops advanced by successive bounds, digging themselves in after each rush so as to indicate that they had taken possession of the *terrain*. Thus they succeeded in reaching the enemy's second position at this point, which we have baptized the "Parallel of the Epine de Vedegrange." This trench extends eastwards unbroken towards Hill 193. Our military vocabulary furnishes many names for it—"Parallel of the wood of Chevron," "Trench of Lubeck." Up to the Navarin farm, further east, it is named "Trench of Kultur," "Trench of Satyrs," and "Trench of Pirates." On the evening of the 25th we had not attained the second line to the east of Navarin farm. The Germans were holding out in the pine woods which terrace the eastern section of the Souain basin (Bois de Spandau and Bois de Camerun).

GERMANS SURROUNDED.

The next day our troops, who had gone forward west to a point where the Souain-Tahure road traverses the woods, succeeded in joining hands with those installed on Hill 193. Thus the last defenders of the works in the woods were surrounded. Here we made nearly 2,000 prisoners.

Meanwhile our African troops were gaining ground towards the north, clearing the woods and taking possession of the "Camp of Sadowa," which contained large quantities of *matériel*, and the existence of which had already been revealed by our airmen. Further east we pushed forward our line, installing ourselves on the summit of Hill 201, facing the Butte of Tahure, on which the enemy dug a second line, named "Trench of the Vistula." An attack put us in possession of a little fort at the extremity of the latter.

Along the remainder of the front the pressure was kept up by violent bombardments, by grenade throwing, and by swift attacks. On the "Main de Massiges" ground was thus gained by a sustained action of the colonial infantry. Alternating the fire of the heavy artillery and the field guns with assaults by grenadiers, we succeeded greatly in increasing our gain of September 25 along the northern portion of the promontory.

Germans surrendered in groups, even though not surrounded, so tired were they of the fight, and so depressed by hunger and convinced of our determination to continue our effort to the end.

A German trench stood in the way of our advance. Our artillery concentrated its fire upon it. Towards the end of the afternoon of the 26th, when the observation officer suddenly gave the order to cease fire, he saw the Germans stand up on the crest and put up their hands. "Seventy-fives! Send a screen of fire behind," ordered the General commanding the Division, and immediately the Germans were to be seen running towards our lines, while our Colonial Infantry went off and installed themselves in their trenches. There they stuck up the pennants, with which they had directed our artillery fire and which on the crest torn by shells unfurled themselves like glorious standards.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the cheapest of all Cough remedies, and the ideal family medicine. If its price were rupees instead of annas it could not be made better No amount of money can procure a more effective preparation.

LUNG AND CHEST TROUBLES

For Dry Hard Cough or Loose Cough with Catarrhal Symptoms Take Veno's Lightning Cough Cure and Avoid Danger.

There is sure protection against lung and chest troubles in Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. Quickly it cures that hard, dry, straining cough, which if neglected may easily lead to serious consequences. It is equally effective in enabling the lungs to throw off the phlegm which otherwise would accumulate in the air passage with dangerous consequences; while in cases of catarrh Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is a remedy of priceless value. The extraordinary curative power of this supreme cough specific, its cheapness and purity have won for it the largest sale of its class in the whole world. No hand touches Veno's Lightning Cough Cure during manufacture. It is made and packed entirely by self-acting machinery, and all vessels used for mixing are silver-lined. There are no narcotics, no dangerous drugs of any kind in Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. It may be used for infants as well as for grown-up people with equal certainty of curative effect. Whether old or young, no sufferer from lung and chest troubles can take Veno's Lightning Cough Cure without deriving benefit. Its low price brings it within the reach of all, and certain it is that at no price can a better cough remedy be obtained. You can trust Veno's, even in the worst cases.

Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.
Purity is Guaranteed. Made and Packed Automatically, and Never Touched by Hand.

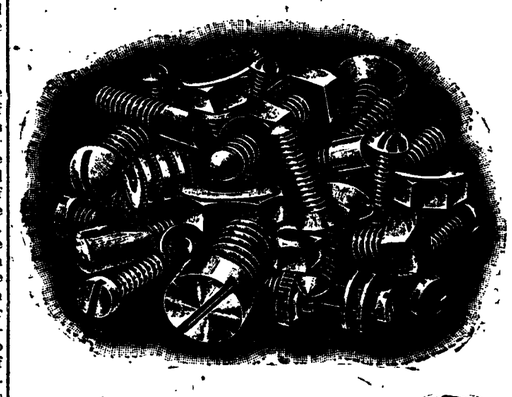
VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

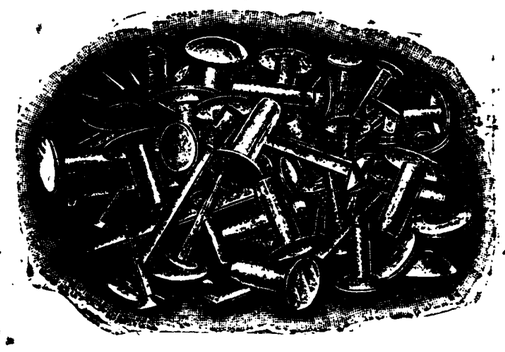
Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the safest and surest remedy for COUGHS AND COLDS, BRONCHITIS, LUNG TROUBLES, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, ASTHMA, NASAL CATARRH, CHILDREN'S COUGHS, OLD-AGE COUGHS, BLOOD SPITTING.

Price, As. 12

Larger size, Rs. 1-8, contains 2½ times the quantity.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Dealers throughout India. Any chemist or dealer can procure it for you on short notice. Be sure you ask for Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, and refuse all substitutes.





SCREWS, BOLTS, NUTS, AND TURNED PARTS IN ALL METALS.

COPPER & BRASS RIVETS, WASHERS, BOAT NAILS, ROVES, TACKS, &c.

STOCKED BY:—

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, CONTRACTORS & GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
327, Abdul Rehman Street, & 64, Tamarind Lane.

TRADE MARK.

SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

(First Floor)

GOLF BOWLS CRICKET TENNIS FOOTBALL HOCKEY BADMINTON CROQUET

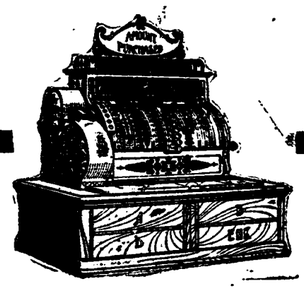
GYMNASTICS, BOXING AND FENCING APPLIANCES
CYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES
FISHING TACKLE, SADDLERY, KENNEL REQUISITES
CAMP FURNITURE AND TRAVELLING KIT
of every description.
TRUNKS AND BAGS.
GUNS-RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

All our Sporting Requisites are specially selected from the best makers and are of the highest standard obtainable.
Goods bearing our Trade Mark are guaranteed, and we undertake to replace any found defective
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND COMPARE PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017



GREATER PROTECTION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The business whose methods are the same yesterday, to-day and to-morrow, will come to grief the day after to-morrow.

Times change, society advances, tactics of competition grow keener, and a business to exist must keep abreast.

The successful Merchants are those who keep not merely abreast——but a little **ahead** of the times.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER SYSTEM has been endorsed by over a Million and a Half successful merchants of the world, because it affords them every protection while giving quick and accurate service to their customers.

With the use of ***NATIONAL CASH REGISTER,*** the hard-earned money of the merchant is protected from danger of unknown leaks, mistakes, dishonesty and want of information.

Every Merchant should therefore investigate our ***"NATIONALS"*** in his own interests.

PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON REQUEST.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

Mr. P. MUNCHERJI:—General Agent for India.

DALAL STREET—BOMBAY.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CIVIL, MILITARY AND LADIES'
TAILORS, DYERS & CHEMICAL CLEANERS

BOMBAY, POONA & BUSRA

By appointment to
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A. SYDNEY SMITH,
Sole Proprietor.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

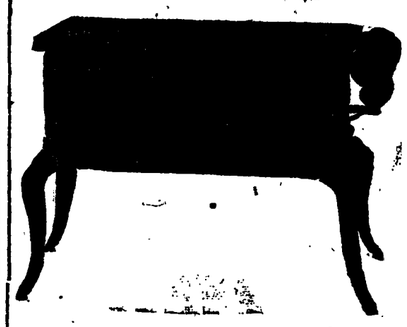
MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED
CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP
PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.
ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

MONGINI BROTHERS

162, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.



(Only a few reasons why Preferred and so Popular).

It is far Superior to any stove wit Wick.

Most Economical because it has no Wick.

No Soot or Smell because it is Wickless.

Takes any grade of Kerosine oil and produces a powerful Blue Flame.

No Pump and hence the Safest.

Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical Perfection.

With one, two or three burners.

Baking Ovens to suit all sizes.

CLUBWALLA & Co., LD., 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS & ORGANS
MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds
Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances
Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years).

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

15''' small size.

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12
18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price,
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY - CALCUTTA

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.